FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 OCTOBER 1984

Jordan

King Husayn has received an invitation from Morocco's King Hassan II inviting him to an emergency Arab summit "in the first part of this month," Amman radio reported.Amman papers *SAWT AL-SHA'B and AL-DUSTUR welcomed Moroccan King* Hassan II's call for an emergency Arab summit, although they indicated that Jordan would want such a meeting to focus on a wide range of urgent issues, according to Amman radio.

Egypt

Internal Situation — President Husni Mubarak issued strict instructions prohibiting any commodity price increases that would affect the working masses, Cairo radio reported. The president asked the prime minister to immediately meet with other ministers to discuss recent price rises. Increases in food prices and in Public health insurance Premiums had sparked off riots in Kafr Al-Dawwar and protests in Alexandria, AFP noted.

Foreign Policy — In an interview carried by MENA, Mubarak confirmed that Egypt has received information about Libyan plans to strike the Aswan High Dam. Egypt has warned Libya to beware "playing with fire" and it would return such a strike "ten fold," the president added. Mubarak also endorsed the People's Assembly's decision to formally withdraw Egypt from the 1971 confederation with Libya and Syria, pointing out that this agreement has become "useless" and is nothing more than "worthless paper."

Lebanon

Minister of State Nabih Birri said in Washington that Lebanon rejects any role for Antoine Lahd's "army of southern Lebanon" and considers the Lebanese Army capable of ensuring security for the Galilee, Beirut radio reported. The Shi'ite leader also asserted that the return of the Palestinians to the south is not acceptable, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

In Beirut, Lebanese security officials disclosed that two groups of Fatah terrorists recently infiltrated Israel by sea to carry out operations intended to demonstrate that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is still influential and capable of attacking Israel, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

PDRY Leader in USSR

PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Moscow on a "short visit," where he was met by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, according to Moscow television.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan rejected the "fabrications and baseless accusations" made by Pakistan that Afghan aircraft attacked Pakistani territory on 27 September, BAKHTAR reported citing Afghan authorities. Such "anti-Afghan campaigns" are planned by "international imperialism and reaction," headed by the United States, the agency affirmed. The Pakistani authorities must accept the "consequences" of their "hostile policy" against the DRA, according to the Afghan Foreign Ministry.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 192 *2 October 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat's Remarks on Relations With Egypt Denied *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 1
Qaddumi Meets PDRY, Algerian Foreign Ministers *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
Palestinian Dissidents Denounce Jordanian Step *[Damascus]* .... A 1
AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on Egyptian-Jordanian Ties *[London, 29 Sep]* .... A 1
Arab League Asks UK Party for Anti-Israel Support *[KUNA]* .... A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Countries Request U.S. Fighter Jets *[AFP]* .... C 1
U.S. Ship Helps Check Red Sea Navigation Safety .... C 1

BAHRAIN

Moroccan Official Arrives With King's Message .... C 1
PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Received by Amir 1 Oct .... C 1
    Makes Statement, Departs .... C 1
'Well-Informed Sources' Cited on Jordan-Egypt Ties *[Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 1 Oct]* .... C 2
AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Views Egypt, Jordan Relations .... C 2

KUWAIT

Information Minister Receives CSSR's Urban .... C 2
    Scientific-Technical Accord Signed .... C 2
Acting Foreign Minister Meets SFRY Economic Group .... C 2
Interior Minister Returns From Qatar Visit .... C 2
Foreign Ministry Denies Request for F-16's .... C 3
KUNA Previews Arab Activity at UN General Assembly .... C 3
AL-QABAS on Jordan-Egypt Ties, Arab Failures *[30 Sep]* .... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Visit of Austrian Industry Minister .... C 4
    Statement Issued, Departs .... C 4
Foreign Minister Addresses UN Session .... C 5
    Warns of Israeli 'Extremism' .... C 6

UAE

Abu Dhabi Said To Buy More Mirage Planes *[Paris LE MONDE 26 Sep]* .... C 7
Arab Countries Should Confer on Jordan Decision *[Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 29 Sep]* .... C 7
AL-KHAJIL Questions Jordanian Decision on Egypt .... C 8
Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon May Renew Conflict .... C 8

PDRY

Aden Reports Foreign Minister's Speech at UN .... C 8
President Visits Bulgaria, Meets Zhivkov *[crossreference]* .... C 9

YAR

UAE President Arrives, Makes Statement *[QNA]* .... C 9

EGYPT

Assembly Endorses Pullout From Arab Confederation .... D 1
King Husayn, Mubarak Exchange Cables .... D 1
Ghali, French Envoy View Developments in Chad .... D 1
Mubarak Cables PRC President on National Day .... D 1
Mubarak Prohibits Further Price Increases .... D 1
AFP: Workers Protest Insurance Premium Hikes .... D 2
Cairo Praises Jordan's Decision To Restore Relations .... D 2
    AL-JUMHURIYAH on Move .... D 2
    AL-AHRAM Welcomes Decision *[28 Sep]* .... D 2
    AL-AKHBAR on Husayn Decision *[27 Sep]* .... D 3
    Pan-Arab Stances Highlighted .... D 3
    AL-AKHBAR on Joint Action .... D 4
Arab States Urged To Reconsider Stand .... D 4
AL-AKHBAR Views Morocco's Call for Arab Summit .... D 5
U.S. Definition of Terrorism Critcized *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 24 Sep]* .... D 5
MAYU Implicates Israel in U.S. Embassy Bombing *[24 Sep]* .... D 5
AL-AKHBAR Urges U.S.-USSR Cooperation in Mideast .... D 6
USSR Denounced for Afghanistan 'Slaughter' *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 26 Sep]* .... D 6

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Chairs Army Command Meeting .... E 1
Foreign Minister 'Aziz Delivers UN Speech .... E 1
    Confers With Counterparts .... E 3
Communique No 1,605 on War Activities Issued .... E 3
INA Cites Sources on Iranian Oil Production .... E 3
Dailies Defy Iran To Launch New Offensive .... E 3
Ramadan Confers With PRC Ambassador 1 Oct .... E 4
Delegate Addresses Vienna IAEA Conference .... E 4
Trade Minister Returns From Asian Tour .... E 4
Minister, Delegation Leave for Turkey .... E 4
Finnish Trade Minister Arrives in Baghdad .... E 4
781 Candidates To Compete for National Assembly .... E 4
Briefs: Ambassador to Philippines .... E 5
    Outgoing Bahraini Ambassador

JORDAN

King Husayn Arrives in Netherlands on 2-Day Visit *[cross-reference]* .... F 1
King Husayn Sends Message to Sultan of Oman .... F 1
King Husayn NEW YORK TIMES Interview Noted .... F 1
King Receives Invitation to Arab Summit .... F 1
    Amman Dailies Comment .... F 1
Chief of Staff Arrives on Official Visit to Turkey *[cross-reference]* .... F 2
Senate President Returns From IPU Meeting .... F 2
House Speaker Al-Fayiz Praises Ties With Egypt .... F 2
Prince Hasan on Future National Strategies .... F 3
Briefs: House Speaker Elected .... F 3

LEBANON

Karami Discusses U.S. Embassy Attack, Israel in South .... G 1
    NBC Interview .... G 1
    CNN Interview .... G 1

- Nabih Birri on 8-Point Withdrawal Plan ..... G 2
- Deputy Speaker on Opposition to U.S. Plan *[KUNA]* ..... G 2
- Ministerial Conclaves To Resume 8 October ..... G 2
- Skaf: Saudis Not Expected To Return Soon ..... G 2
- Foreign Ministry Discusses Swedish Expulsions ..... G 2
- Irish Defense Minister Arrives in Beirut *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
- Qulaylat on Muslim Differences, Embassy Attack *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 3
- 2 Killed, 4 Wounded in Beirut Clash 29 Sep *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
- VOL Claims Terrorist Groups Enter Israel by Sea ..... G 4
- Resistance Operations in South Reported ..... G 4
    - Ihdin Report on Resistance ..... G 4

SYRIA

- Foreign Minister al-Shar' Delivers Speech at UN ..... H 1
- Al-Shar' Receives Algerian, Iranian Officials ..... H 1
- Hafiz al-Asad Receives Algerian Officials ..... H 1
- YSP Official Arrives in Damascus ..... H 1
    - Khaddam Receives YSP Official ..... H 2
- Ba'th Party Official Receives Lebanese Leaders ..... H 2
- Mashariqah Warns Jordan on Ties With Egypt ..... H 2
- Al-Kasm Criticizes Jordan, Morocco at Cabinet Meeting ..... H 2
- Assembly Member Condemns Jordanian-Egyptian Ties ..... H 3
- Bahraini Front Cited on Jordan-Egypt Move ..... H 3
- Press Denounces Restoration of Jordan-Egypt Ties ..... H 3
    - AL-THAWRAH Derides Decision ..... H 3
    - TISHRIN Condemns Husayn's Diplomacy ..... H 4
    - TISHRIN Raps Husayn, 'Arafat ..... H 4
    - Damascus Calls for Confrontation ..... H 4
    - Damascus on Emergency Summit ..... H 5
    - TISHRIN on Jordan's Aims ..... H 6
- Egypt, Iraq To Sign Trade Deal, Resume Ties ..... H 6

ISRAEL

- Shamir Meets Shultz, Explains Economic Problems ..... I 1
- Peres Rescinds Decision To Close Arabic Newspaper ..... I 1
    - Journalists Protest Closing ..... I 1
    - Voids Previous Decision ..... I 1
    - Al-Tawil, Aide Pleased ..... I 1
    - Meeting Ends; Al-Tawil Comments ..... I 1
- Husayn Speech Evokes Mild Foreign Ministry View ..... I 1
    - Speech Pleases Likud Ministers *[DAVAR 2 Oct]* ..... I 2
- Husayn Said To Bar Rejectionists From PNC Session *[HA'ARETZ 30 Sep]* ..... I 2
- Treasury Considers Steps To Heal Economy ..... I 2
    - Currency Reserves Decline ..... I 2
    - Dollarization Again Considered *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 2
    - Limitation of Imports Viewed *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 3
    - Old Economic Steps Scored *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Oct]* ..... I 3
    - Finance Official Resigns ..... I 3
- Likud Expected To Oppose Rabin Chairmanship *[DAVAR 2 Oct]* ..... I 3
- Security Sources Assess Withdrawal From Lebanon ..... I 4
- Syrians Identify Group Holding U.S. Official ..... I 4
- Increase in Naval Attack Attempts Noted ..... I 4
- Vegetable Exports to Lebanon Net $14 Million *[DAVAR 2 Oct]* ..... I 4
- 45 Arab Local Authorities Hold Warning Strike *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 4
- West Bank Memo Asks Jordan To Release Prisoners *[AL-FAJR 26 Sep]* ..... I 4
- KAKH Members Try To Enter Camp After Curfew ..... I 4
- West Bank Delegates to Jordanian Parliament in Amman ..... I 5
- Bar-Lev Says Hunger Strikers' Demands Political *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 5
    - Arab Women Protest Conditions ..... I 5

West Bank Settlers To Establish Political Lobby *[AL HAMISHMAR 2 Oct]* ..... I 5
Craxi Message to Peres Hopes for Closer Ties ..... I 5
Diplomat in Sri Lanka Linked to Mosad Replaced *[THE JERUSALEM POST 30 Sep]* ..... I 5
Tourism, Pilgrimage Ties With Greece Improving *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 6
Linn Named Chairman of Knesset Energy Committee *[MA'ARIV 1 Oct]* ..... I 6
Briefs: Finance Ministry Appointment ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Taleb Ibrahimi Meets Bush at White House ..... Q 1
EL MOUDJAHID on Taleb Ibrahimi, Gromyko Talk *[24 Sep]* ..... Q 1
Bendjedid Receives Moroccan Envoy, Hassan Message ..... Q 1
Abdelghani Visits Malagasy, Swazi Leaders ..... Q 1
GUNT Vice President Meets Foreign Ministry Official ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Speaks to UN 77 Group on Economics ..... Q 1
At-Turayki Meets With Counterparts at UN ..... Q 2
  More Al-Turayki Meetings ..... Q 2
National Alliance Delegation Arrives in Tripoli *[SANA]* ..... Q 2
  Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Officials ..... Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccan King's Message ..... Q 3
Upcoming NATO Mediterranean Exercises Reported ..... Q 3
Egypt's Relations With Jordan, U.S. Denounced ..... Q 3
Egyptian National Front Condemns Jordan Relations ..... Q 3

MOROCCO

Lamrani Receives Soviet Deputy Trade Minister ..... Q 4
Hassan Meets Libyan, Equatorial Guinea Ministers ..... Q 4
LE MATIN Cites Hassan Remarks on Saharan Issue ..... Q 4
Briefs: Aid to Guinea ..... Q 4

SUDAN

Numayri Praises Renewed Jordanian-Egyptian Relations ..... Q 4
President Numayri Grants Interview to LE MONDE ..... Q 5
Numayri Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message ..... Q 5
Numayri on Division of Southern Region ..... Q 5
Vice President Al-Tayyib on Security Situation ..... Q 5
UK, Other Help Sought for Oil Operations *[London THE OBSERVER 30 Sep]* ..... Q 5

TUNISIA

Essebsi Views Jordan-Egypt Diplomatic Relations ..... Q 6
PLO's 'Arafat Returns to Tunis for Meeting ..... Q 6
Hassan Adviser Arrives With Message for Bourguiba ..... Q 6
  Bourguiba Meets Moroccan Envoy ..... Q 6
Visiting Turkish Minister Begins Contacts *[Ankara]* ..... Q 6
  Bourguiba Receives Turkish Minister *[Ankara]* ..... Q 6
Officials Talk With PRC Trade Aide *[L'ACTION 19 Sep]* ..... Q 7

WESTERN SAHARA

9 Moroccan Soldiers Killed, 15 Wounded ..... Q 7
Briefs: New Envoy to Zimbabwe ..... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Musa Buraleh Robleh Appointed Commerce Minister .... R 1

KENYA

Briefs: Aid From Pakistan .... R 1

SOMALIIA

Eritrean Front Cites Casualties, Fierce Battle .... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

France's Nucci Meets Paul Biya; Discuss Chad .... S 1
Foreign Minister Mbomouah Leaves for New York .... S 1

CHAD

130 Sudanese Prisoners of War To Be Released .... S 1
Habre Receives Message From Zaire's Mobutu .... S 2
Drought, Famine Take Toll; Thousands Flee to Cities .... S 2

CONGO

Nucci: Political Solution to Chadian Problem Vital .... S 3

ZAIRE

Signs of Famine Seen in Kivu Agricultural Region .... S 3

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA

PRC Red Cross Donates 800,000 Vaccines .... T 1
Clemency to Former Civilian, Army Officials .... T 1

GHANA

Iranian Envoy Leaves; Oil Agreement Reached .... T 1
Outgoing CSSR Ambassador Commends PNDC, Leaves .... T 1
Nigeria To Assist in Oil Exploration .... T 1

GUINEA

Conte Delivers Independence Day Address .... T 2
Algerian Envoy Hands Message to Conte *[EL MOUDJAHID 5 Sep]* .... T 2
Minister Confers With Soviet Diplomat on Projects .... T 2
Amnesty International Delegation Arrives 30 Sep .... T 2

IVORY COAST

UK Transport Minister Holds Talks With Counterpart *[FRATERNITE MATIN 2 Oct]* .... T 3
PRC Exhibitors Donate Agricultural Equipment *[FRATERNITE MATIN 28 Sep]* .... T 3

MALI

Chadian Envoy Received by Traore, Comments ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Messages From Chad, Niger ..... T 4
    Chadian Envoy on Withdrawal ..... T 4
Buhari Receives Visiting UK Military Delegation ..... T 4
Envoy Arrives To Discuss Border Closure ..... T 4
Acting High Commissioner to UK Assumes Duties ..... T 5

SENEGAL

Foreign Communist Party Delegates Attend Congress ..... T 5
Demonstrations Against Price Increases Banned ..... T 5

TOGO

Eyadema Leaves on Official Visit to SFRY 1 Oct ..... T 5
Eyadema Arrives in Yugoslavia, Meets Leaders ..... T 5
Air Force Orders Three Epsilon Planes From France ..... T 5
Briefs: Departure of USSR Ambassador ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique on Action in Moxico, Uige *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockrel]* ..... U 1
    FAPLA Soldiers, Cubans Killed *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* ..... U 1

COMOROS

President Abderemane Reelected for 6-Year Term ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Permanent Commission Meeting With Zambia Ends ..... U 1
Spokesman Cites Molapo's Views on Security Pact ..... U 2
Zambian Prime Minister Arrives on State Visit ..... U 2

MADAGASCAR

Inter-Island Talks Held To Promote Cooperation ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Says Talks With RSA 'Making Progress' ..... U 3
Botha Meeting With 'Armed Bandits' in Pretoria ..... U 3
BBC Discusses Talks With RSA, RENAMO on Cease- ..... U 3
PRC Envoy Cites Visits by Fishing, Industry Groups ..... U 3
Machel Sends Greetings on PRC National Day ..... U 4

NAMIBIA

DTA: Self-Government, Direct Territorial Control *[SAPA]* ..... U 4
Independence Issue Threatening African Stability *[Voice of Namibia]* ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Security Talks With Mozambique, RENAMO Continue .... U 5
  Talks Hold Hope for Future .... U 5
  Nkomati Accord not Panecea .... U 5
'Diplomatic Impasse' Straining Relations With UK .... U 6
  Durban Dilemma 'Drags on' .... U 6
  U.S. 'Studying' Sanctuary Request .... U 7
Coetzee Reveals Plot To Involve Union in Unrest .... U 7
Time for Change in Attitude Toward Lesotho .... U 7
Gromyko Statement on Southern Africa Draws Comment .... U 8
Official Reacts to Van Niekerk Recall Request .... U 8
SABC To Extend Regional Broadcast Area .... U 8

SWAZILAND

Special Algerian Envoy Calls on Prime Minister .... U 9

ZAMBIA

Acting Foreign Minister Hails Relations With PRC .... U 9

ZIMBABWE

UK Policy on Sanctuary Called 'Discriminatory' *[Radio Truth]*........ U 9

'Arafat's Remarks on Relations With Egypt Denied

JN020610 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] 'Awni Battash, director of the PLO office in Kuwait, has denied a REUTER report citing Palestinian sources that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in a meeting with Palestinian figures in Kuwait, urged the Arab states to restore relations with Egypt. Battash said this report is baseless and when the PLO wants to declare its views on any issue it does so through its competent organs.

Qaddumi Meets PDRY, Algerian Foreign Ministers

JN291732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with the Algerian and PDRY foreign ministers in New York yesterday. They discussed recent developments in the Palestinian arena. The talks also dealt with efforts aimed at unity in the UN General Assembly's new session.

Palestinian Dissidents Denounce Jordanian Step

JN012016 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] issued a statement today calling on all Arab national forces to work seriously to foil the step that the Jordanian regime has adopted, the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt which poses a great threat to the Arab situation in general and the Palestinian situation in particular. The PPSF also called for the formation of a broad national front that would comprise Jordanian national forces and Palestinian revolution factions, with Syria as its basic pillar and strategic depth, for confronting this treasonous step.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on Egyptian-Jordanian Ties

PM011559 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Sep 84 p 2

['Imad al-Din Adib article: "To Restore or Not To Restore"]

[Text] The question is not whether Egyptian-Jordanian relations should be restored or not. The question is: What is the purpose of restoring these relations? There are no diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Iraq and Egypt, but Iraqi-Egyptian relations are stronger than Iraq's relations with many states with which it has diplomatic ties. Egypt exports ammunition and military spare parts to Iraq, and there is special cooperation between the Egyptian and Iraqi military commands, especially in coordinating and consultating on matters of war.

The question observers are asking at present is: Is Jordan's restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt a first step toward peace negotiations with Egypt's participation? The next question is: Why restore relations now? The third question: Did U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's tour of the region have anything to do with Jordan's decision to restore these relations? A unilateral decision to restore relations gives rise to questions about possible results. Jordan's explanation is that the decision helps consolidate the unity of Arab ranks, but the Arab reaction — and particularly Syria's reaction — points to the opposite.

Nobody disputes the importance of having Egypt in the Arab fold, but there is a matter worth considering here. Why should not the question of Egypt's return be reconsidered by the Arab League itself, so that the members can adopt a specific stand on that matter? Is the Baghdad summit resolution to expel Egypt, which was taken by a majority vote, still valid? Was that resolution against President al-Sadat's policies or was it an objective Arab stand against the Camp David agreements in particular? The attitude we adopt today should be a collective, not a unilateral, one, because the region is experiencing complex circumstances, frightening divisions, and conflicting blocs. The question is: Can there be a solution which returns Egypt to the Arab fold without further dividing the Arab world?

Arab League Asks UK Party for Anti-Israel Support

LD011513 Kuwait KUNA in English 1253 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] London, Oct 1 (KUNA) — The Arab League has expressed hope that the future policies of Britain's opposition Labour Party would uphold the right of the Palestinian people of self-determination and a nation. In a statement distributed Monday at Labour's conference which began this morning at the English northern city of Blackpool, the Arab League's office here called on the party to support the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories. The Arab League urged the main opposition party here to use its influence within the Socialist International movement to persuade Israel to change its "aggressive attitude and abide by the UN and international resolutions on the Palestine question." The Labour Party conference, in 1982, upheld the right of the Palestinian people to a state of their own and recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the statement recalled.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Countries Request U.S. Fighter Jets

NC021042 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 2 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates have asked the United States to sell them some of its most modern fighter jets, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* reported today. The paper, citing a U.S. official who had asked not to be named, said that the U.S. Congress may oppose Saudi Arabia's request for more F-15 fighters, of which it already has 60.Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain are seeking the more advanced F-16s, the newspaper added. The request by Kuwait, whose ties with the United States are not so close as those of the other countries, may face strong opposition from the powerful U.S. Jewish lobby, *AL-QABAS* said. The request will not be examined in detail until after the U.S. presidential elections in November, when a Pentagon official is expected to visit the four Gulf countries.

U.S. Ship Helps Check Red Sea Navigation Safety

LD010928 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0706 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Oct (SPA) — SPA has learned from an official source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation that at the request of his majesty's government the American ship *LA SALLE*, accompanied by a number of minesweeping helicopters, assisted the Kingdom in ensuring the safety of the international navigation routes in the main channels leading to Jeddah and Yanbu'. This mission was completed without locating any mines. The *LA SALLE* returned to the United States on 30 September after completing its mission.

BAHRAIN

Moroccan Official Arrives With King's Message

GF011946 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1840 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, 1 Oct (WAKH) — Dr Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education and special envoy of the Moroccan king, arrived here from Rabat this evening on a 1-day visit to Bahrain during a tour of a number of the region's states. Laraki is carrying a message from Moroccan King Hasan II to Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The Moroccan minister was received by Education Minister 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru and Moroccan Ambassador in Bahrain Mohamed al-Naciri.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Received by Amir 1 Oct

GF011622 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, 1 Oct (WAKH) — The Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Manama. During the audience, the two sides discussed current developments in the Palestinian issue, recent developments in the Arab arena and the Arabian Gulf region, including the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to end this war. During the audience, his highness the amir reiterated Bahrain's support and backing for the Palestinian issue and the just struggle led by the PLO. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Housing Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, Director of the PLO Office Wafa Nabhan, and Deputy Director of the PLO Office 'Abd al-Rahman al-Suwayr. The Palestinian leader arrived in Bahrain yesterday from Abu Dhabi on a 1-day visit to Bahrain on his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

Makes Statement, Departs

GF011648 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1240 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, 1 Oct (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him left Manama for Tunis at noon today after completing a tour of the region's states.He was seen off by Bahraini Housing Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah and Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO Office in Bahrain.

In a predeparture statement to WAKH, 'Arafat said he held talks during his 1-day visit to Bahrain on the Palestinian issue and other current issues, foremost of which concerns the conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories and the terrorism of the Zionist enemy they are facing. He added he also discussed with Bahraini Amir His Highness 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah the continued Zionist oppression against the citizens in the occupied territories and also the continued Israeli raids on the Palestinian camps in northern Lebanon and in Al-Biqa'.

'Arafat said the talks dealt with the Algiers meeting which is preparing to hold the PNC at the earliest opportunity, and the efforts being exerted by some Arab countries to restore internal Palestinian relations on the basis of uniting the forces facing the Zionist enemy. 'Arafat also reviewed with his highness the amir the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to stop the Iran-Iraq war and the results of its recent meetings. The Arab situation in particular and current developments in general also were discussed.

'Arafat hailed the position of the Bahraini Government and people in supporting the Palestinian Arab people and their legitimate issue and in supporting the PLO and its legitimate leadership. He also hailed Bahrain's endeavor to maintain the unity of the Palestinian Arab people inside and outside the occupied territories.

Regarding the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations, 'Arafat said that Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt is an internal Jordanian matter.

He added that the Arab region is subjected to foreign interference because there is something wrong in the Arab force and because of the Iran-Iraq war and its harmful effects on the two Muslim peoples and its negative effects on the Palestinian issue. 'Arafat called for ending the war and mending the crack in the Arab nation. He also stressed the necessity of Egypt's return to the Arab ranks, away from the Camp David accords. He described Egypt as a pioneer in struggle in the Arab arena. 'Arafat stressed the necessity of restoring balance in the Arab region away from the Camp David policy so that Egypt could take its natural historical position and play its military and economic role in the Arab region.

'Well-Informed Sources' Cited on Jordan-Egypt Ties

GF011508 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 Oct 84 P 1

[Text] Bahrain — Well-informed Bahraini sources have stated that Bahrain's position toward Jordan's resumption of relations with Egypt is no different from the positions proclaimed by Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Kuwait — where these positions ascertained adherence to and respect for the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences. This stems from the keenness to preserve Arab unity and the realization of the important and outstanding role which Egypt plays in the Arab arena. In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ*, these sources added that the state of Bahrain — while it appreciates the policy of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak — envisages the need to hold consultations among the brothers in an Arab summit in order to adopt a position with regard to the return of Egypt to the Arab rank. This is designed to preserve the resolutions of the Arab summits.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Views Egypt, Jordan Relations

GF011514 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 1 Oct (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has said that the extremely hard conditions which the Arab nation is currently passing through entail tackling any new developments with greater calm and vision. We also must define our position on the bases of clear principles guided by supreme Arab interest and by serving our fateful interests, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue.

Commenting on the contradictory Arab reactions triggered by Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt, the paper said: From this premise, we can say that no one can ignore the positive aspects of current Egyptian policies, or that Egypt has recently made vast steps in supporting Arab issues including the Palestinian issue. The paper went on to say: Moreover, no one can deny the weight, the importance, and the axial role of Egypt in the Arab arena, where this role makes the return of Egypt to the Arab fold a step that is welcomed by every Arab. The paper then referred to the resolution adopted during the Baghdad summit — which calls for the freezing of relations between the Arab countries and Egypt after the latter signed Camp David accords with the Zionist enemy — and indicated that reconsidering or reversing this resolution must be done in a similar Arab summit. Concluding, the paper said: This is the objective and the sound view of the new development in the Arab world. This is the very view to which the GCC countries are committed. The paper stressed that the GCC countries are eager to avert whatever divides the unity of the Arab world, and thus preserve the supreme Arab interest.

KUWAIT

Information Minister Receives CSSR's Urban

LD011902 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Acting Foreign and Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn conferred today with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Dr Bohumil Urban, who is visiting the country at the head of an economic delegation. KUNA reported that development of economic, political, cultural and social cooperation between the two countries was discussed during the meeting.

Scientific-Technical Accord Signed

LD011325 Kuwait KUNA in English 1221 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 1 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Commerce and Industry Minister Jasim al-Marzuq and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban signed here Monday an agreement of commercial, scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement was signed in a ceremony during which the two ministers exchanged points of view on bolstering cooperation and friendship between Kuwait and Czechoslovakia. On the Kuwaiti side, the ceremony was attended by acting director of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research Muhammad al-Falah and senior officials at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The nonresident Czechoslovak Ambassador Jan Straka and the Czech Charge d'Affaires Tomas Strakos also attended the ceremony.

Acting Foreign Minister Meets SFRY Economic Group

LD011356 Kuwait KUNA in English 1251 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 1 (KUNA) — Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Foreign and Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn met here Monday with former Yugoslav Finance Minister Janko Smole. Husayn told KUNA that talks at the meeting dealt with aspects of cooperation between the two countries in different fields, particularly economic and construction sectors. The meeting was attended by the charge d'affaires at the Yugoslav Embassy in Kuwait Jovica Prodanovic. Janko is current heading an economic delegation on a visit to Kuwait.

Interior Minister Returns From Qatar Visit

LD011203 Kuwait KUNA in English 1041 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 1 (KUNA) — Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad returned home Monday after a three-day visit to Qatar for talks on security matters. Shaykh Nawwaf led a Kuwaiti delegation, which met with Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani and the country's Crown Prince Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani.

In an arrival statement the Kuwaiti minister praised the reception he received from his Qatari hosts and reaffirmed the strength of ties between the two countries. The Kuwaiti official said he had been impressed by the progress achieved by the Qatari

Interior Ministry and that the two sides discussed security matters in line with the principle of consultation between region states embodied by the GCC of which both countries are members. Discussions included talks on Gulf security matters as well as bilateral issues in the field, he said. Shaykh Nawwaf was received upon arrival by Interior Ministry officials led by Undersecretary General Yusuf Badr Al-Khurafi.

Foreign Ministry Denies Request for F-16's

LD021027 Kuwait Kuna in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA) — An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that Kuwait has not officially submitted a request to the U.S. Government to purchase F-16 military aircraft. The source informed KUNA here today that Kuwait has not been notified about a visit to Kuwait by a delegation from the U.S. Pentagon. The source was reacting to news reports stating the Kuwaiti Government had asked to purchase F-16 aircraft from the American Government.

KUNA Previews Arab Activity at UN General Assembly

LD011235 Kuwait KUNA in English 1101 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, Oct 1 (KUNA) — A flurry of diplomatic activity, focusing mainly on Arab concerns, will get on the road here Monday when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meets with foreign ministers of the GCC states. Concurrently a number of Arab delegations will present their views on world issues in formal speeches, as the General Assembly's general debate enters its second week. But much of the activity will take place in the corridors and "hideaways" of the Assembly building, during luncheons and in meeting rooms of diplomatic missions. The Shultz-GCC meeting, officially described as a working luncheon, will be held in the U.S. Mission across the street from the U.N. complex. There is no fixed agenda, but the Iran-Iraq war is likely to take up a good part of the time.

On June 1, the GCC pushed a resolution through the Security Council condemning Iranian attacks on commercial shipping in the Arabian Gulf and calling for the respect of the principle of free navigation. The Council also decided to meet again in the event the attacks do not stop. Despite the continuation of the shelling, however, Arab sources said there are no plans at this time to ask for another meeting.

Among delegations scheduled to address the 159-member world body Monday are Jordan, Syria and Libya. Chances are that Jordan, represented by Tahir al-Masri, the country's new foreign minister, will come under fire from Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali al-Turayki because of King Husayn's unexpected policy turn. Last week the Jordanian monarch announced he was restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt. The move was denounced immediately in the Arab world by Syria and Algeria. Even moderate Arab countries were critical of the Jordanian move. On Tuesday, the foreign ministers of the Arab group, including the chief observer of the Palestine Liberation organisation, plan to meet to discuss coordination of the Assembly's agenda.

Diplomats said the foreign minister will also take up the Arab position on Israel's credentials, which are being challenged in the Assembly year after year because of Israel's refusal to adhere to United Nations decisions, particularly with regard to the occupation of Arab territories in Palestine.

Other subjects the foreign ministers are expected to discuss include the Iran-Iraq war, the continuation of which has been condemned as senseless by the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in their speeches last week before the Assembly.

Bilateral talks between foreign officials also are to resume, with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, the foreign minister of Kuwait, planning to drop in early this week on Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who arrived here over the weekend. The prime minister will not address the Assembly until Friday, at which time he is expected to make a pitch for a plan calling for the replacement of Israeli forces in south Lebanon by an enlarged U.N. peacekeeping force and units of the regular Lebanese Army.

Last week Lebanese officials in Beirut reasserted the plan, first proposed by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in his report last April to the Security Council, following a round of talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Murphy, who had flown to Beirut initially to investigate the September 20 bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in East Beirut, expanded his visit into a tour of the region. In stops in Syria, Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, Murphy was reported to be discussing a general framework for an Israeli withdrawal. A 10-nation U.N. contingent has patrolled a narrow strip along Lebanon's southern border. This U.N. force would be enlarged under the plan. In addition, about 12,000 Lebanese Army troops would take up positions to replace Israeli units. Hopes of an Israeli withdrawal were raised last week when Israel dropped its insistence that a condition for an Israeli pullout was the simultaneous pullout of Syrian forces from eastern and northern Lebanon.

The possible expansion of the U.N. contingent would have to be approved by the Security Council when it meets to extend the mandate of the force beyond its October 19 expiration date. The Council last voted on April 19 to extend the mandate by six months.

AL-QABAS on Jordan-Egypt Ties, Arab Failures

GF011854 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 30 Sep 84 p 10

[Safwan al-Bunni article]

[Text] It is not very important whether Jordan or any other Arab country resumes relations with Egypt, because every Arab country has been a candidate for that ever since the conclusion of the summit of "minimal measures" [to be taken against Egypt] which was held in Baghdad in the wake of signing the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel with the United States' blessing and supervision. The summit has not succeeded in achieving anything against the singular treaty between Egypt and Israel and has not put an end to deterioration in inter-Arab relations which are at their lowest levelin modern history.

The story of the "minimal measures" which were an outcome of the summit was merely a reflection on its failure from within. Consequently, the deterioration in inter-Arab relations that has followed merely reflects the marginality of the summit resolutions and their lack of credibility among thousands concerned. This constitutes a clear picture of the summit failure to the outside world.

Most serious of all is that the period following the Baghdad summit has been characterized by the return to a policy of alliances which had been buried by the national unitary trend since the 1950's. According to the opinions of the alliances, working to foil the Camp David accords, an unusual phenomenon and not just a written agreement, cannot be achieved inside the mosaics of a summit. There must be homogeneity in decisions specifying a united policy that will be agreed upon. This point of view would enable every alliance to move in a certain direction in order to achieve the desired objective.

However, the alliances took directions different from that of the main objective to thwart the Camp David accords. Arab efforts dispersed into factional fighting, sabotage, recriminations, and deviations which led to the severing of relations between many countries. This painted a black picture over the path of the nation as a whole, making it an unknown path.

In contrast, the Camp David sides were moving a a clear, comprehensive, and secure way. After neutralizing Egypt, Israel began to draw up a new map for the region by occupying Lebanon and dispersing the Palestinian forces. The United States supported the Zionist plans with all its weight. In the meantime, Egypt sat with its legs crossed, bound by the articles of the agreement.

The Palestinian side did not fare any better after the Baghdad summit. The Palestinian arena lacked a clear strategy in a most critical period of its history. More serious than this is what responsible Palestinian sources have revealed: Palestinian division began to surface when Anwar al-Sadat visited Jerusalem in November 1977. Two Palestinian currents evolved, the first feeling sorry for not being quick enough to catch Al-Sadat's flight; and the other calling for the initiative to be challenged, alleging that it represented the compassionate bullet aimed at the Palestinian issue. There is no need to elucidate on this subject.

The return of Egypt to the Arab ranks or the return of the Arabs to the Egyptian ranks is not the problem. The problem is much more deep-rooted and is threatening the future of the nation as a whole. The Arab arena is in dire need of an complete overhaul, especially following the tension between Syria and Jordan as a result of the latter's reestablishment of relations with Egypt. Should an Arab initiative succeed in putting an end to deteriorating relations, it will then be possible to discuss the details and to exploit the resumption of relations with Egypt in a positive rather than negative way. However, Arab attempts and reactions will not be successful in this regard as there does not exist a specific view. It is probable that the events of future days will once again steer the rudder in the opposite direction. It has been proved that peace in today's world is a big illusion.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Visit of Austrian Industry Minister

Statement Issued, Departs

LD011346 Riyadh SPA in English 1216 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 1, SPA — Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Trade and Industry Minister Dr Norbert Steger left here today after a four-day official visit to Saudi Arabia during which he had an audience with Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, and held talks with Saudi Industry and Electric Power Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil and other officials on means of enhancing cooperation in various fields.

He was seen off by Zamil, who is also acting commerce minister; Rashid al-Bakr, director general of Foreign Trade Department at the Saudi Commerce Ministry, and other senior officials. Meanwhile, an official statement issued by the Commerce Ministry said Steger had talks with Saudi Agriculture Minister Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh.

During his talks with Saudi officials, the two sides expressed admiration for the existing good relations between the two countries and they decided to strengthen further these relations. For his part, Steger welcomed the opportunity to train Saudis in the field of hotel management and also welcomed the visits of Saudi businessmen, who will soon tour Austria, the statement said. "Both parties have pledged to promote and encourage mutual exchanges in the fields of economy and industry so as to promote excellent relations," it added. Dr Steger has stressed that the Austrian market is open for the Saudi products, it said. "Mr Zamil has informed Steger that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will sign the technical and economic agreement in the near future," the statement added.

In an interview with the Jeddah-based *SAUDI GAZETTE* Steger Europe's imposition of tariffs on Saudi petrochemicals. [sentence as received] "It is not fair to impose tariffs on Saudi petrochemicals," he was quoted by the paper as saying. He added that Austria champions the cause of free international trade and objects to anything that hindered the process of free trade. Steger said his country welcomed import of Saudi petrochemicals.

Steger expressed support for a just settlement of the Palestinian question and said his country supported settlement of the Middle East conflict within the framework of UN Resolution 242, and under the auspices of the United Nations.

Stating that time has come to end the Gulf war, he said Austria had proposed to both Iran and Iraq to come to the negotiations table and settle their conflict in a peaceful way. "It is a terrible war. It should come to an end," he said. Before leaving, Steger told SPA that he was pleased with the outcome of his talks with Saudi officials, which covered industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries. He described the existing relations between the two countries as "strong and excellent." Steger said the technical and economic cooperation agreement which will be signed by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, provided for the formation of a joint commission to follow up joint interests and issues of mutual interest in the economic and technical fields.

The Austrian vice-chancellor and his accompanying delegation expressed admiration for the Kingdom's development in various sectors and said they had formed a good impression during their visit to Al-Jubayl industrial city.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN Session

LD291601 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Address by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at the UN General Assembly on 28 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful, and may prayers and peace be upon the most honorable messenger.

Mr President: It gives me pleasure to congratulate you on your election to the presidency of the General Assembly in its 39th session and to congratulate your friendly country on the international status it enjoys. I am confident that your distinguished attributes will be an effective factor in the success of our deliberations and in reaching positive results.

Mr President, the ability of the United Nations to continue as a reliable and revered safety valve for the maintenance of international peace and security on the one hand, and to lay down the bases of cooperation between states in the political, economic, and social fields on the other, depends to a large extent on its skill to perform its role not only capable of tackling problems which threaten international peace and security, but also able to find effective solutions to these problems. However, while reviewing the events of last year, we see a year of international conflicts and the regional conflicts which are threatening security and peace in various parts of the globe, and of seeing the oppressed and helpless peoples continuing to live lives of deprivation and injustice, groaning under the fist of aggression and expansion. The world did not witness any progress last year in solving the problems of unbalanced economic, financial, and commercial relations between the states.

Mr President, the disregard for the sovereignty of law and the lack of moral inhibitions in the behavior of some states and the absence of any deterrent measures are a major encouragment for those states whose behavior is based on aggression, expansion, and the use of power to solve problems. Therefore, we have no option, if we are want security and peace in the world, but to adhere to the principles of law and ethics and to make them our guide in the maze of contemporary international relations. In this respect, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while adopting Islam as its religion and faith and the Koran as its constitution and light, has laid down firm foundations in her dealing with other countries. Islam, being a religion that calls for freedom, stands up to aggression and exploitation, combats oppression in its various forms and shapes, and urges equality and justice. Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia deals with others on an equal footing, does not interfere in others' internal affairs, respects the principle of national sovereignty, works in the international arena within the circle of the United Nations, adheres to its Charter, supports its efforts, and fights any behavior that seeks to weaken and reduce the power of international law, replacing it with the power of arms and the language of terrorism. The course of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom reflects and will continue to reflect her feeling of belonging to the international community as one family, and reflects her faith in the principles of peace based on right and justice.

Mr President, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as other members of the community, formulates her international stands and crystallizes her foreign relations through the international organizations and bodies she belongs to or is linked with. In this respect, the Kingdom cherishes her membership in the Arabian GCC, the founding of which was in accord with the Charters of the Arab League and the ICO and their resolutions, and also in concord with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter. The membership of the Kingdom in the Council is not merely a political link but is a fateful reality reflecting mutual hopes and aspirations toward a future in which stability, abundance, and progress prevail.

Mr President, the prestige of the United Nations, which epitomizes the hopes and aspirations of all nations and peoples for peace, the trust of the international community, and its ability to fulfill its duties, depends on its ability to find effective solutions to problems of the member states and the problems threatening international security and peace. Some of the problems undertaken by the United Nations for some time and which have increased tension and danger have remained unresolved because the essential bases and causes of these problems have been neglected. We see the question of Palestine, Holy Jerusalem, and the Middle East as the most prominent examples of this. The Palestine question represents a flagrant example of international political injustice. In fact, it gives a clear picture of the extent of Israel's disregard of the supreme human ideals, its flagrant disregard of the resolutions adopted by the international community, represented in the United Nations, and how it is bent on aggressive policies and racist exercises.

Without any doubt, Israel relentlessly seeks to cement the saying that the Palestine question has become so complicated that it is impossible to solve. It also seeks to cement the claim that the Middle East is a region afflicted by crises and conflicts. Its aim in all this is to perpetuate instability in the region, fan the flames of insurgency and trouble, and put fear and despair in people in order to foil any attempts to establish peace in the region. It also wants to implement its aggressive expansionist plans without being deterred or controlled.

Logic and reality refute these Israeli claims. The Zionist presence in the region is the reason for the crises and conflicts it is experiencing. To say that the Palestinian question is complex to the point of being unsolveable is a false claim. The right of this cause is clearly straight forward and unambigiuous. The many resolutions passed by the United Nations condemning the aggressive actions of Israel and affirming the right of the Palestinian people to their homeland and backing the Arabism of Jerusalem need not be brought back to mind.

The complex and basic obstacle is represented in Israel's disregard for all resolutions passed by the United Nations. Israel obstructs the path of the organization treating these cases. It categorically rejects any genuine inclination toward peace based on right and justice, and disregards all initiatives aimed at establishing peace in the region.

Mr President: The situation in Lebanon is still full of danger, and is likely to explode and flare up at any moment. The continuing Israeli military presence in Lebanon and Israel's continued, blatant attempts to create insurgency problems among the various Lebanese factions and its interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon give further evidence of its expansionist intentions and aggressive aims and designs.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its Arab sisters have exerted great efforts to cooperate with the Lebanese Government, and to help it restore things as they were. It will continue to exert every effort to achieve this. However, these efforts will only produce results and achieve real stability in Lebanon if the Israeli invasion and occupation in all its shapes and forms ends. Stopping Israel from interfering in the internal affairs of Lebanon and the unconditional and total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory are two essential conditions for restoring natural conditions to Lebanon. Such efforts will achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Mr President: The war between Iraq and Iran is still going on, and has entered its fifth year. This war has exacted a high price from the Iraqi and Iranian. This war has lost any meaning and justification. The ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, and this international organization have called for an end to this tragedy between two neighbors. The GCC has made exhaustive efforts in this respect, as was stated yesterday by His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of foreign affairs.

We in Saudi Arabia have supported and contributed to all these efforts. Iraq has announced its acceptance of halting the war, and we are still waiting for Iran to respond to the call. This war cannot have a victor after all the devastation caused in the two countries. The positive attitude of Iraq should be met by Iran with an attitude that will lead to stopping this hemorrhage between two neighboring Muslim countries. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cares as a neighbor about what is happening, and sees the gravity of the situation.

I shall not forget to mention the complaint made by the GCC members, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, concerning the attacks on ships in territorial waters months ago. In the name of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I want to thank the 13 members of the Security Council who saw the right, witnessed the truth, and appreciated the interest of the region as a whole in deterring aggression and voted in favor of the draft resolution in the Security Council. This important stand by the Security Council has increased our hope that it will continue its efforts, and the secretary general will continue his efforts, to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Mr President: Among the important problems facing our international community which require a speedy and decisive solution is the situation in Afghanistan and the continued Soviet military occupation there. The Soviet presence has entered its fifth year, and the Afghan mujahidin continue to wage a fierce war in defense of their religion, country, and rights. On this occasion, we repeat our call on the Soviet Union, a superpower with obligations to world peace and security, to withdraw from Afghanistan and allow the Afghan people to determine their fate and establish a regime acceptable to them.

Mr President: We are all hopeful that this session will constitute a good opportunity for the people of the world to rationally find solutions to their regional and international problems. We hope this session will have a sense of collective responsibility, which I do not doubt we all feel. Let us strive to jointly achieve our objectives, see right triumph over wrong, justice over injustice, and freedom over enslavement. Then peace will prevail, and people will achieve their hopes for progress, prosperity, and peace. God's mercy and blessing be upon you. [applause]

Warns of Israeli 'Extremism'

LD291036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0830 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The United Nations, 29 Sep (SPA) — The Kingdom stressed that Zionist existence in the region of the Middle East is the cause of its crises and conflicts. The basic obstacle in solving peacefully the problem of the Middle East is represented by the Israeli entity's disregard of all UN resolutions and its categorical rejection of a real and genuine approach towards peace based on right and justice, and its belittling of all initiatives to restore peace in the region.

The Kingdom also affirmed that the argument that the Palestinian issue is complicated and unresolveable is a false assumption, and the right path has no uncertainty or ambiguity. There are numerous UN resolutions condemning the aggressive actions of Israel and stressing the right of the Palestinian people to their homeland and supporting the Arab character of Jerusalem.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, also said in the Kingdom's address he delivered last night at the UN General Assembly that the Kingdom, while adopting Islam as its religion and faith and considering the Koran its constitution, has laid firm foundations in its dealing with other countries. It deals with others on the basis of equality, does not interfere in internal affairs, and respects the principle of national equality. It also works in the international arena within the circle of the United Nations, adheres to its Charter, supports its efforts, and fights any behavior that seeks to weaken or reduce the power of international law, replacing it with the power of arms and the language of terrorism.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stressed that the Kingdom's course has been reflecting and will continue to reflect its sense of belonging to the international community as one family and reflects its faith in the principles of peace based on right and justice.

Regarding the Camp David accords, his royal highness pointed out that the futility of these accords as a framework for a just and comprehensive peace has been proven. Israel continues to stress forcefully that its signature on these accords and its withdrawal from the Sinai are proof of its inclination toward peace. Its signature on these accords actually was for the purpose of enabling it to annex the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, and the Golan; to deplete these regions of their legitimate inhabitants; to establish new settlements; and to allow the Israelis to occupy the land in those settlements. Israel considers these accords an alternative to a peaceful solution for the Arab territories it occupies and in which it exercises the ugliest forms of repression and terrorism. Moreover, it denies not only the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people but also the Palestinian people's existence.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud explained that the Zionist aggression against the Arab countries is still continuing despite the false claims that Israel will respond to the just demands if it feels that the security (?it is promised) will be realised. He pointed out that the Israeli entity is still affirming, through its aggressive behavior and practices, that it seeks territory, not peace His royal highness pointed out that Israel's continued efforts to arm itself with the most modern and destructive weapons and to spread its security concept outside the Arab circle emphasizes the Arabs' need for security rather than Israel's. Israel is always the aggressor and it possesses destructive weapons not possessed by the Arab countries. Also, Israel's security and safety is guaranteed by both the East and West.

His royal highness emphasized the warning of the Kingdom, all the Islamic countries, and all peace-loving countries of the danger of the Israeli plans aimed at altering of Jerusalem and harming the freedom and the safety of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Islamic and Christian holy places in Palestine.

His royal highness stressed that there is a genuine inclination in the Arab and Islamic world toward peace. The great fear of the failure of this region to treat this chronic question and the continuation of Israeli extremism and of its intent to violate the holy places in Palestine could, however, lead the Arab and Islamic nation to mobilize its resources to confront this Israeli extremism when the price becomes too high. The effect of this would not be limited to the Middle East.

UAE

Abu Dhabi Said To Buy More Mirage Planes

PM280919 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 84 p 44

[Unattributed report: "Abu Dhabi Allegedly To Buy 18 Mirage-2000 Aircraft"]

[Text] The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is apparently on the verge of concluding a contract with France for the purchase of 18 Mirage-2000 fighter planes manufactured by Dassault. This order, which had been pending for several months and on which public and industrial authorities remain silent, would follow a firm order for 18 aircraft of the same type signed in May 1983. In fact at that time the emirate had become the fourth largest foreign client for the Mirage-2000 and had taken out an option on another 18 planes. According to the daily *LE MATIN*, the contract to buy these 18 aircraft falls within the framework of an agreement for an exchange in kind between the two countries, under which terms the French Oil Company would take the equivalent of 2 million metric tons of oil in exchange for this order. The French Oil Company says it has not concluded such an agreement.

Arab Countries Should Confer on Jordan Decision

GF291221 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 Sep 84 p 6

[Editorial: "King Husayn's Decision"]

[Text] Jordan and Egypt over the past two days have issued a number of statements with regard to the restoration of diplomatic relations between them. The move was made by Jordan, which announced its decision on Wednesday morning and which took much of the Arab world by surprise. Jordan thus becomes the first of the 17 Arab countries which had decided to sever ties with Egypt in 1979 in protest over the Camp David accords to resume relations. Explaining its decision, Jordan has said that it hopes that it will be an "effective and positive measure to protect Arab rights and regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in occupied lands." In a statement, Jordan's prime minister said further that his country's move echoed the "aspiration of the Arab people throughout the world." The Egyptian president, Mr Husni Mubarak, in his first public comment on the move, has described the resumption of relations with Jordan as marking an important step in strengthening Arab solidarity and reaching Arab goals.

That Egypt will one day eventually return to the Arab fold has never been in doubt; in fact it has been out of it in only a formal way, with unofficial contacts continuing with almost all Arab countries. Particularly since Mr Mubarak succeeded Mr Sadat as president, the sentiment for restoration of normal relations with Egypt gained momentum, with signs becoming increasingly evident that Mr Mubarak was subtly taking his country away from its total alignment with the U.S. and with what Camp David stood for. He began to pursue a more non-aligned policy, which was closer to the general Arab thinking. Early this year, two other major developments took place in this context. The first was PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's sudden and totally unexpected visit to Cairo for a meeting with President Mubarak, and the second was the Islamic Conference Organisation's decision at its Casablanca summit, shortly afterwards, to readmit Egypt to the organisation. Egypt had said that it would accept no conditions for its readmission, and in the event none were imposed, but after its readmission, Cairo had promptly announced its faith in all ICO principles. There was prolonged debate over the issue but in the end the relevant resolution was carried by majority vote, with some Arab countries abstaining but not opposing it. This was, incidentally, the first time that the ICO had abandoned its practice of adopting resolutions by consensus in favour of a system of voting.

This background should help a little to put the Jordanian decision in some perspective. It should be worth recalling also what the Central Committee of Fatah had to say about Yasir 'Arafat's trip to Cairo. The committee had met amidst the furor created by the visit in PLO ranks and Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had himself explained the reasons for his visit. The committee had stated afterwards that it was not against constructive efforts to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold; it had also acknowledged that Egypt was well placed to be an effective force towards realising Arab unity. But the committee had criticised the 'Arafat visit as having been made without due consultation and described it as an organisational lapse. This is broadly how the Jordanian decision will also be viewed. The debate is not about the desirability of normalising relations with Egypt: It is about the best way to go about it, which, as the UAE stressed yesterday, should be consultations among Arab leaders to preserve unity. The Jordanian monarch has been campaigning long for Egypt's readmission, and earlier this year, while addressing the inaugural session of the reconvened Jordanian Parliament, had made a strong plea for the Arab embargo against Egypt to be lifted — something which Saudi Arabia has also emphasised. But now that King Husayn has gone ahead on his own, it is not clear whether his move will have the same desirable effect as it would have had if it were taken jointly with the other Arab countries. Its repercussions may also be felt on the Jordanian-Palestine dialogue, and the alacrity with which it has been welcomed by the United States and Israel only adds to the complications. One thinks in retrospect that if the much-postponed Arab summit had ever been held, a joint decision in this regard might have been taken which would have made individual initiatives like Jordan's unnecessary. Is it too late even now to try to organise a summit to discuss a common Arab strategy on this and the other issues that confront us? It is significant that Algeria has called for immediate Arab consultation on the Jordanian decision and said that it is necessary to prevent a "dispersal of Arab ranks." This call should be supported.

AL-KHAJIL Questions Jordanian Decision on Egypt

GF011502 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Rapprochement to Camp David"]

[Text] Has the Jordanian Government the right to unilaterally restore diplomatic relations with the Egyptian Government despite the fact that the decision to severe relations was a collective Arab one? Have the justifications for the decision of the Baghdad summit in this regard been dismissed? In other words, has the Egyptian Government gotten rid of the agreements of degradation, shame, and capitulation known as the Camp David accords?

The facts say no. The official normalization between the Egyptian Government and the government of the enemy continues as usual. The day before yesterday the Egyptian foreign minister met with the terrorist Yitzhaq Shamir, the foreign minister of the enemy. The ambassador of the Zionist entity is still carrying out his mission in Cairo and Israel's flag still flutters on the coast of the Nile. Egypt's Embassy in occupied Palestine is still functioning, even though on the level of charge d'affaires.

Every single day Egyptian officials, whether of high or low rank, make statements affirming the adherence of the Egyptian Government to the Camp David accords. The Egyptian Government did not even tolerate the anti-Camp David statements of its ambassador in Moscow and quickly denied everything said by the ambassador. The enemy declared yesterday that one of its ministers will visit Cairo and meet with the Egyptian president who has exchanged messages with the new prime minister of the enemy.

Then what really has changed in the stance of the Egyptian Government? The fact is that nothing has changed. The Camp David agreement is a strategic decision of the Egyptian Government as it has so often been declared. The thing that has changed is the stance of the Jordanian Government. It has moved from the stance of boycotting the Camp David agreement to dealing with it. This change is a preview of other measures linked with the U.S. plans for a Mideast settlement. Henceforth, every side should declare its real stance.

Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon May Renew Conflict

GF301114 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Al-Shariqah, 30 Sep (WAM) — In their editorials today, two local newspapers warned against the results of the possibility of the Zionist enemy forces' withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the hidden conspiracies of the enemy's government, which aim at renewing the sectarian conflicts in Lebanon following the forces' withdrawal.

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* said that although nothing official was issued to affirm that U.S. envoy Murphy and UN envoy Brian Urquhart have reached an agreement on the Israeli withdrawal, it is important to be aware that when the Zionist enemy talks about withdrawal from any Lebanese area, at the same time it is preparing for setting the region on fire. It did the same thing in Mount Lebanon and Al-Shuf, when it permitted the Phalangist militias and their allies to go into regions they originally did not hold, and then the Zionist enemy suddenly withdrew and left behind it a threatened situation. The paper affirmed that because of the enemy's rapid failure in Lebanon and the price paid for its aggression, it cannot withdraw without exploiting sectarian differences to serve its goals, which no doubt will repeat the events in Mount Lebanon and Al-Shuf, hoping to create battles among rival militias.

In conclusion, *AL-KHALIJ* called upon the Lebanese nationalist forces and their allies to be cautious and alert because they are facing a critical situation. They should not permit the seperatist forces and plans to make use of any step which would allow the enemy to start sectarian strife in Lebanon once again.

PDRY

Aden Reports Foreign Minister's Speech at UN

GF301928 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, has reitrated the PDRY's keenness that the region of the Red Sea must be a region of security and peace, and that all the efforts of international and peace-loving powers must continue toward preparing suitable conditions for achieving this goal and for removing foreign fleets from the Red Sea under the pretext of sweeping for mines.

Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali stated this in a speech at the current session of the UN General Assembly the day before yesterday. Dr al-Dali reitrated that the PDRY's policy in the region is based on peaceful coexistence and respect for sovereignty, independence, and good neighborly relations. He reviewed the PDRY's earnest efforts toward achieving the unity of the Yemeni people, and for achieving success in the policy of establishment of joint projects and consultation and coordination meetings between the leaderships of the two parties.

He also reitrated the PDRY's stand on the issue of the Arab Palestinian people regaining all their legitimate rights. He said that for this purpose, the PDRY has exerted and still exerts persistent efforts toward reaching a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue which will enhance Palestinian unity within the framework of the PLO and will open wide horizons for the Palestinian struggle as well as international solidarity which supports it.

The minister of foreign affairs hailed the constructive Soviet proposals for settling the Middle East issue within the framework of an international conference. He denounced the Israeli-U.S. policy in the Middle East which undermines the security and peace of the people of the region and threatens international security and peace. He said that the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese and other Arab territories, the establishment of settlements, and the oppressive practices toward the inhabitants of the occupied territories are supported and aided by the United States through various methods, including military, diplomatic, and political means.

Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali described the international situation as dangerous and complicated due to aggressive imperialist policy, especially U.S. policy which is based on increasing the tempo of the arms race, escalating international tension, showing power, and violating the sovereignty of countries and their right to chose an independent path. He denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the conspiracy and aggression against Nicaragua and the liberation movements in El Salvador, Chile, and Guatemala. The PDRY foreign minister welcomed the Soviet and the socialist countries constructive and peaceful initiatives and proposals for curbing the arms race and for achieving international peace.

Al-Dali affirmed the PDRY's support for the proposals presented by the Indo-Sino countries and the DRA on dialogue and mutual understanding among the developing countries in those regions for achieving peace. He also affirmed the PDRY's firm stand toward the Iraq-Iran war which has inflicted heavy losses on both peoples. He called for an immediate halt to the war and for a solution guaranteeing the rights and interests of the neighboring peoples through peaceful negotiations.

President Visits Bulgaria, Meets Zhivkov

For Sofia BTA reportage of the visit to Bulgaria by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Yemen, including his meeting with BCP Secretary General Todor Zhivkov, see the Bulgaria section of the 2 October Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

YAR

UAE President Arrives, Makes Statement

GF011620 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] San'a', 1 Oct (QNA) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and the delegation accompanying him arrived in San'a' today on a 3-day official visit to the YAR at the invitation of President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih. Shaykh Zayid was given an official and popular welcome. He was received by President 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, senior civilian and military officials, and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in San'a'.

In a statement upon his arrival, Shaykh Zayid expressed happiness at his visit to the YAR and said the visit will provide an opportunity to demonstrate the fraternal ties between the two countries and their peoples. His highness remarked that during this visit he will meet with President Salih to exchange views on issues of mutual interest and also to reaffirm the depth of the ties of brotherhood and destiny. He reaffirmed his country's determination to continue meetings and consultations among the Arab brothers in order to strengthen cooperation and coordination in order to serve their mutual interests, to consolidate stability and prosperity, and to review all regional and international issues, particularly in the current situation which necessitates positive, appropriate, and effective action to serve and strengthen the capabilities of the Arab countries for the sake of the Arab and Islamic nations.

Assembly Endorses Pullout From Arab Confederation

NC012126 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2105 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] At its session this evening, under the chairmanship of Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, the People's Assembly approved a bill submitted regarding Egypt's withdrawal from the agreement on the Confederation of Arab Republics. In addition to Egypt, this union included Libya and Syria and was signed on 17 April 1971. Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs, has emphasized that this withdrawal does not signify that Egypt has forsaken its Arab responsibilities and commitments. Egypt is dedicated to these responsibilties and commitments and this withdrawal has taken place now that the Confederation of Arab Republics is nonexistent and irrelevant.

King Husayn, Mubarak Exchange Cables

NC011418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA) — While flying through Egyptian airspace today en route to Brussels, King Husayn of Jordan sent the following cable to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak:

While flying through dear Egypt's air space, we are pleased to send to you, to the government, and to the noble people of Arab Egypt our best regards in the name of the people and Government of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan and in my name, coupled with our sincere affection and best wishes for success in the attainment of welfare for our nation and its future generations and for victory against all challenges. May God protect you, guide your steps, and keep you in good health and lasting happiness.

President Husni Mubarak replied with the following cable of thanks:

I received with much gratitude the kind cable you sent us as you crossed the air space of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Your Majesty and brother, I thank you for the sentiments you expressed toward me and the Arab people of Egypt, who reciprocate your people's feelings of fraternity and appreciation. While sending you best wishes for your good health and happiness, I implore God Almighty to crown our joint efforts with success to achieve a better and brighter future for our steadfast peoples so they will make a positive contribution to the attainment of prosperity for all peoples, coupled with my best regards and fraternal appreciation.

Ghali, French Envoy View Developments in Chad

NC011437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, this morning received Philippe Cuvillier, French ambassador in Cairo. During the meeting, Dr Ghali explained Egypt's view on the recent developments in Chad in light of the French-Libyan agreement and the start of the withdrawal of forces from Chad.

Mubarak Cables PRC President on National Day

NC301505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable of congratulations to His Excellency PRC President Li Xiannian and His Excellency PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic:

I am happy to send Your Excellencies sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. On this occasion I would like to note with appreciation and admiration the splendid achievements made by the friendly Chinese people toward progress and prosperity. We also appreciate your full support for the efforts being made for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Middle East so that its peoples can enjoy security, peace, and stability and contribute positively toward the establishment of prosperity and welfare in the whole world.

We are confident that the close relations between our two friendly peoples will further grow and develop for their common interest and for the service of the causes of international security and peace. Please accept my sincere greetings and best wishes to you for abundant health and happiness. We also send the friendly Chinese people our best wishes for their prosperity.

Mubarak Prohibits Further Price Increases

NC011340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak issued strict instructions during his meeting yesterday evening with the NDP Parliamentary Body prohibiting any increase of the price of commodities that would affect the working masses. He asked the prime minister to immediately hold a meeting with ministers of supply, local government, interior, agriculture, and industry to discuss the situation regarding commodities whose prices increased in the past few days. He gave orders increasing control over markets to monitor prices and available quantities of various commodities.

Mubarak said that every citizen must play a role in this control and that every individual is responsible for discipline to tighten control on the sale of commodities on the black market. He said government control alone is insufficient, adding that we as citizens must play a role in watching prices and combating the black market and exploitation.

Mubarak issued instructions to the industry minister prohibiting an increase in the price of any commodity produced by public sector companies or factories. He said any company that raised the price of any of its products without consulting the Policies Committee of the Council of Ministers must revert to the previous prices.

AFP: Workers Protest Insurance Premium Hikes

NC011835 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, Oct 1 (AFP) — Workers at several Alexandria factories and shipyards have refused to draw their salaries in protest against increases in public health care premiums, sources said today. The insurance increase, along with hikes in food prices, sparked violent demonstrations in the nearby textile center of Kafr al-Dawwar yesterday, leaving three dead, 51 injured and 200 under arrest.

An official source today said President Husni Mubarak had cancelled food price increases.

In yesterday's violence in Kafr al-Dawwar, some 2,000 workers rampaged through the city, torching cars, damaging buses, stoning public buildings and ransacking an outdoor market. The city was reported calm today, although anti-riot police remained stationed at key intersections.

Cairo Praises Jordan's Decision To Restore Relations

NC290722 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "A Big and Positive Step on the Path of Peace and Stability"]

[Text] It is natural for Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt to provoke positive reaction on the international and regional levels. It is natural for every Arab citizen to feel happy at the restoration of relations between two Arab countries. This is because the maintenance of such relations is a normal thing, while their absence is a negative exception to which no society bound by fateful relations and common interests should surrender. It is natural for everyone to be happy over an initiative that will consolidate stability in a region vital to the world's interests and prosperity.

This Jordanian initiative accentuates the features of a joint strategy for the Arab moderate forces, consolidates efforts to establish peace, and channels these efforts in the right direction — solving the Palestinian issue and establishing stability in the region. Extremist elements have been trying to obstruct these efforts. The Arab nation has not yet been able to achieve its just demands because extremists have failed to live up to national stands, for whose sake every self-interest or whim should be sacrificed.

The restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations heralds a new phase of pan-Arab action, free from hegemony, custodianship, and coercion imposed on independent opinion and sincere work. The Jordanian initiative's positiveness and effectiveness are not lessened by the small minority of extremists' opposition to the way it was done and to the noble objectives it seeks for restoring the edifice of solidarity, which was about to collapse.

It was not strange for this small minority of extremists to become agitated over this courageous initiative. This was the only reaction expected from the miserable condition of some regimes blinded by extremism. It is natural for this positive initiative to bear fruit, because the basis on which it was established will continue to exist — the continuation of Egypt's vanguard role and the continuation of contacts and consultations between Egypt and its people and the fraternal Arab people.

It is natural for the Arab states to reconsider their stands to utilize Egypt's strength and ability to play a leading role on the Arab and international levels for achieving further steps on the path of peace and stability.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Move

NC300647 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading "The People and the Bold Decision," today's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* commentary says: The people, represented by their People's Assembly, yesterday expressed appreciation to the Jordanian people, represented by their political leadership and government, for their sincere initiative to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. The People's Assembly resolution underlined the Arab objectives that prompted the decision. The paper affirms that the bold Jordanian decision shows wisdom, an attempt to rise to the level of history, a return to the genuine course of Arab solidarity, and joint Arab action toward a just peace in the region. It also indicates that a wise policy does not consist only of adopting negative stands, but also of adopting positive stands that will attain the Arab people's hopes everywhere and are completely compatible with the political leadership's policy of rising above temporary differences to its historic responsibility.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes its commentary by affirming that the bold Jordanian decision underlines the Egyptian leadership's positive policy and its people's and leadership's cohesion with the Arab people's issues. The decision is also an indication that Egypt's steps and struggle to regain the Arab nation's rights are firmly dictated by its role as the vanguard of this nation.

AL-AHRAM Welcomes Decision

PM011035 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Ibrahim Nafi' article: "A Blessed Step on the Right Track"]

[Excerpts] Only the timing of Jordan's bold decision to restore relations with Egypt was a surprise to me. Many people know what led to it. Its positive results will, in my view, surprise nobody. Political rapprochement between Egypt and Jordan was a tangible fact. Contacts and consultations between King Husayn and President Mubarak have been continuous, and cooperation between the two countries has been extensive in many fields.

Despite all that, we must, for the record, acknowledge Jordan's courage in making its decision at this critical state in the history of the Arab nation. We must give Jordan credit for rising above the blackmail and thuggery of certain Arab regimes which have undermined Arab solidarity and supreme Arab interests through their selfish designs, internal conflicts, and dreams of leadership.

We must, for the record, state that Jordan's decision is a responsible Arab decision placing the supreme Arab interests above everything else. It is an important positive step toward restoration of the lost Arab solidarity, the missing Arab action, and the wasted Arab power. It is only logical to say that Egypt's commitment to its Arab nation's causes; its refusal to forfeit Arab rights; its resistance to expansionist designs; and its insistence on regaining the usurped rights marked the beginning which paved the way for the restoration of Egypt's relations with Jordan, and any other state which cares about pan-Arab interests.

The restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations must necessarily mean consolidation of the efforts of both countries in the defense of Arab rights, in the pursuit of a just peace, and in fulfillment of usurped Arab rights. Without doubt, this is a sound step on the right course denoting rejection of one-upmanship, rhetoric, and maneuvers which do not lead to or open the way for a settlement.

Once again we welcome Jordan's brave Arab decision.

AL-AKHBAR on Husayn Decision

PM011315 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Musa Sabri article: "King Husayn's Decision"]

[Excerpts] King Husayn's decision to restore full relations with Egypt — made with the approval of the Jordanian Cabinet — confirms that normal relations are imposing themselves on Egypt and the Arab states and that any abnormality in these relations is bound to be rectified sooner or later.

Since he assumed power, President Husni Mubarak's policy has been based on two principles. The first is that Egypt will never engage in any peripheral battles against any Arab state or use its media to launch or respond to any campaigns. The second is that Egypt has not pushed and will not push for the restoration of diplomatic relations because it does not want to embarrass anyone, and that our course is based on deep-rooted and genuine links between the Egyptian people and the rest of the Arab people.

It is no secret that there are continuously open channels between Cairo and almost all the Arab capitals for consultation for the purpose of developing, solidifying, and strengthening the Arab position in the face of important developments and in relation to the superpowers. Egypt has never hesitated to do everything in its power to protect the Palestinian resistance, as it did when it protected Yasir 'Arafat's life when he left Tripoli. Whatever Egypt does, it does on the basis of strategic, not tactical, commitment. We ask nothing in return for stands when we consider them our duty.

Although the boycott decisions were adopted in Baghdad, Egypt did not hesitate to give Iraq military ammunition when the Iraqi Government requested it. Egypt has completely separated the absence of diplomatic relations from Egyptian commitment to an Arab state attacked within its borders. That commitment stood, and we have exchanged visits with senior officials. Contacts between Cairo and Baghdad have never stopped. It is no secret that 20,000 of the 1 million Egyptians living in Iraq have volunteered to join the Iraqi Army. Egypt has never said: "You must restore relations with Egypt." Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has more than once hailed Egypt's position, and has invited President Mubarak to visit Iraq. President Mubarak has also invited President Saddam Husayn to visit Egypt.

There have been Arab inquiries and unannounced backstage contacts. There have also been objective dialogues in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and other countries. Egypt's word has never changed. It said: "We are not in a hurry to restore relations. All we want is that the Arab states truly understand all the facts."

We hail King Husayn's decision. We are only stating the truth when we say that it was a courageous decision reflecting a realistic awareness of what should be, and when we describe it as a positive precedence and initiative which has broken the unjustified inaction.

Pan-Arab Stances Highlighted

NC291353 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 84

['Atif al-Ghamri commentary: "The Jordanian Decision and the Plans to Isolate the Arabs From Egypt"]

[Text] The most prominent aspect of Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt is that it upsets the calculations of many fronts which have drawn up plans to work in the heart of the Arab world based on Egypt's absence from joint Arab action. The aim is to isolate the Arab countries amidst an atmosphere where the strength of all Arabs is dissipated and fragmented and their attention is directed in a way that will not rally them all around a single political action plan.

Egypt's presence in the heart of the Arab world and at the center of strategic action plans has always been an obstacle to the plans aimed at infiltrating the Arab world, dominating and weakening it, and attempting to isolate its states from a single, common concept of pan-Arab interests and causes. Attempts to sow division in the Arab world ranks have not stopped throughout modern Arab history, nor have attempts to isolate some Arab states from Egypt because it is the axis of this one Arab world. These attempts were made by feeding narrow chauvinism and small whims of some who dreamed of leading this Arab world and heading its ranks. Thus our Arab region has witnessed various forms of blocs in the Arab world against Egypt's leadership and its unique role of rallying and unifying the ranks of the Arab world. These blocs were not purely Arab but always acted in coordination with foreign powers. These Arab sides usually needed the help [of these foreign powers] which raised suspicions that they were moving along a road that always clashed with higher Arab interests.

The isolation of Egypt from collective Arab action with the other Arab countries has been a non-Arab objective always sought by foreign powers which have not missed a single opportunity to benefit and exploit [this isolation] when the rupture took place between the Arab countries and Egypt during recent years. But this has not prevented Egypt from moving, during the past few years, at the Arab level to foil this opportunity of those who have considered it a permanent status and based their calculations on it. Egypt has had contacts with various Arab sides, has adopted pan-Arab stances towards them, and has coordinated with them on a number of matters where this coordination fulfills a higher Arab interest.

Among these moves were Egypt's support for Iraq on an altogether pan-Arab issue; its support for Lebanon and its efforts to restore sovereignty over its territories; its rapprochement [taqarubuha] with the PLO and coordination with it on issues necessitated by Palestinian and Arab interests; and its consultations and continued contacts with Jordan on joint action.

Thus, the Jordanian decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt came under circumstances for which Egypt has prepared all the opportunities to serve the higher Arab interests and through positive Egyptian moves that challenge and confront plans working to isolate Egypt from the joint Arab action and to isolate other countries one by one.

AL-AKHBAR on Joint Action

NC020748 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* today speaks about what the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, said in his speech to the Jordanian Parliament about the reasons prompting his government to decide on restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt. The paper reports that King Husayn said: Our government has made this decision in appreciation of Egypt's national role, its international status, and the sacrifices made by the Egyptian Arab people under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak who is committed to not forsaking the Arab rights be it in Palestine, Iraq or Lebanon.

King Husayn called on the Arab countries to follow Jordan's example to enable the Arabs to restore their unity and strength. The Jordanian king called for the convocation of an Arab summit conference to end the paralysis which has hit the Arab world because of Egypt's absence.

The paper adds: Words to this effect were contained in a statement made by Yasir 'Arafat in Kuwait 2 days ago. He called on the Arab countries to resume their relations with Egypt so as to forestall the liquidation of the Palestinian issue and prevent the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. Earlier, Moroccan King Hassan II called for the convocation of an Arab summit conference to discuss the developments of the situation in the wake of the Jordanian decision; large-scale diplomatic efforts are being currently made to bring about the convocation of such a conference.

The paper affirms that all this definitely indicates that voices of reason and logic are being raised anew in the Arab world. *AL-AKHBAR* concludes its article by saying: Egypt, despite realizing the weight of the responsibilities it must shoulder, is carrying out its Arab role with sincerity regardless of whether its relations are restored or frozen with the other Arab states. At the same time Egypt realizes that the unity of the Arabs will increase the solidity of its stances in a manner that will enable it to play its role perfectly.

Arab States Urged To Reconsider Stand

NC301531 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary "Further Analysis of the Reactions to the Jordanian Decision To Resume Relations With Egypt"]

[Text] A truism that needs no confirmation is that some Arab countries must now reconsider their inactivity regarding current conditions in the Middle East. We are not saying that any Arab state is disloyal to the pan-Arab cause; however, we would like to emphasize that events and developments in the Middle East are moving faster than some Arab states.

There is no arguing that the Palestinian issue, which takes priority as far as all the Arab states are concerned, was never as threatened with extinction as it is now. Politics and their interactions under certain circumstances prompt the Arab states to adopt stances that appear, in light of these certain circumstances, as logical; hence, the stand of some Arab countries which have expressed reservations about the Jordanian decision. These states are formally bound by a resolution adopted in agreement with the other Arab states at a certain time and under certain circumstances. However, we are sure that sooner or later — and we hope that for the sake of the Arab cause it will be soon — these states will reassess the situation, if they have not actually done so already. In any case, the whole matter is left to the assessment of these states.

As for the stands adopted by Libya and Syria, there is no comment, even though these stands deserve one comment after another. We would only like to ask: Do the Libyan and Syrian Governments believe that Egypt and Jordan can forsake the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, speak on their behalf, or conclude a deal at their expense?

Jordan made a positive and wise move at the appropriate time when it adopted the decision to resume diplomatic and political relations with Egypt — a decision that has provoked deep reactions on both the Arab and international levels. As expected, the Jordanian decision has been welcomed by all the people of the Arab nation, has met with some reservations from some Western states, and has been received with anger in two Arab capitals — Tripoli and Damascus.

The welcome all the Arab people have given the decision is understood, for it is a fact that the ties between the Arab people and the Egyptian people have never been severed under any circumstances. The Arab people, whose historical perception matured throughout long centuries of experience and joint struggle, realize that Arab solidarity and unity of will constitute the protective shield which defends their pan-Arab interest as well as their way to achieve strength and progress.

We are not saying that the Arab governments lack such a historical perception; what we want to say is that the Palestinian people's cause and their rights to determine their own fate are most precious as far as the Egyptian, Jordanian, and all the Arab people are concerned. Moreover, what, in the view of Tripoli and Damascus, is the way to preserve the Palestinian people's legitimate rights? The Arab stand of remaining stagnant in such a negative manner will definitely lead to the loss of Palestinian rights quickly and forever. Why do these states not employ their unity, solidarity, and influence for the mobilization of world public opinion on the official and international levels to make Israel recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights without ceding one inch of Arab soil or any Arab rights?

AL-AKHBAR Views Morocco's Call for Arab Summit

NC010849 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's *AL-AKHBAR* editorial comments on Moroccan King Hassan II's call for an Arab summit conference to discuss the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan. The paper affirms that the call has led to extreme embarrassment for the hardline Arab sides, particularly Libya and Syria. The paper explains that there are two principal reasons for their embarrassment: First, convening an Arab summit conference means that the question will be put to discussion and each side will present its argument — something rejected by the hardline sides or, to be more precise, the obdurate sides. Second, these hard-line states understand well that such a hardline stand causes differences in views and the division of the Arab nation into a number of camps. These sides also know the number of times the Arabs failed to convene an Arab summit conference, whether to discuss the Lebanese or any other crisis.

The paper believes King Hassan II's call for the convocation of an Arab summit conference is a sincere one. It aims to serve the supreme Arab interest, based on the fact that there are strong voices in the Arab nation calling for Egypt's return to the Arab nation or for the Arab nation's return to Egypt. *AL-AKHBAR* concludes its editorial by saying Egypt is not asking for anyone's approval or favor when it affirms again and again that its stand on the national question is well placed and that what it says are not mere words but deeds acknowledged by everyone.

U.S. Definition of Terrorism Critcized

PM261256 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Sep 84 p 11

[Ahmad Baha' al-Din article: "International Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] Ronald Reagan has raised the antiterrorism slogan. He now calls it international terrorism to give himself the right to attack states he accuses of aiding and abetting terrorism and to strip the word of its old individual meaning whereby one individual is held solely responsible. This tone has escalated after the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, an incident which has undermined the purity of Reagan's election campaign.

The Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the recent Suhmur massacre are acts of international terrorism. The U.S. Caribbean war is international terrorism, and the raid on an independent state — Nicaragua — by aircraft flown by U.S. pilots is international terrorism incomparable to the blowing up, by people of a country under occupation, of the embassy of a country which, by using its veto, prevents the Security Council from condemning the occupation authorities for their ill treatment of the local population.

Some of the states accused by the United States of practicing terrorism perhaps deserve such charges, but the United States is the last country entitled to make such charges because it is the biggest state sponsoring, exporting, and practicing interantional terrorism. It tries to dictate to the world one definition of international terrorism as any terrorism directed against the United States and its interests. Any terrorism which is directed and supported by the United States and serves U.S. interests is not terrorism but something denoting a high standard of international ethics.

MAYU Implicates Israel in U.S. Embassy Bombing

PM011419 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 24 Sep 84 p 2

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah article: "The Un-Islamic Jihad"]

[Excerpts] Nobody would dispute that in the past few months the situation in Lebanon has made considerable progress toward stability and reasonably normal conditions. The only factor lessoning the Lebanese people's hope of achieving success in solving their problems is the obstacle represented by Israel's insistence on maintaining its occupation of certain parts of Lebanon and its support for southern Lebanon's deviant militia, which has been trying to keep up the tension and intensify the conflict with the Shi'ites of southern Lebanon to justify an Israeli presence there.

After the suicide attack on the new U.S. Embassy premises in east Beirut — in which the same tactics were used as in last year's attack on the U.S. Marines' Headquarters in Beirut and other such acts of terrorism and destruction in Lebanon and elsewhere — an organization calling itself the Islamic Jihad quickly claimed responsibility for the attack which, it said, was in retaliation for the use of the U.S. veto against a UN Security Council draft resolution condemning Israel's coercive measures in the occupied Lebanese territory.

This organization, which has claimed responsibility for many acts of terrorism in the Arab world, including the mining of the Red Sea, may have had something to do with what has happened. It has been said that it consists of Iranian terrorists financed and armed by Iran and based in Lebanon, but this has not been confirmed.

We do not rule out the possibility that the Islamic Jihad organization is only a cover for Israeli acts of terrorism in cooperation with the deviant Lebanese militia, in which case there is nothing better than giving it an Islamic name to have the accusing fingers pointed at someone other than the real criminals who actually want to prolong the conflict and perpetuate the instability and an

Israeli occupation which has recently lost every possible justification.

AL-AKHBAR Urges U.S.-USSR Cooperation in Mideast

NC300814 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* comments on the recent meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, saying it is a starting point for a new international effort to solve the intricate Middle East problem. The Middle East has become a center for the problems of the entire world and is undoubtedly worthy of more attention by the two superpowers. *AL-AKHBAR* affirms that the participation of the two superpowers with the parties concerned is the only way to a durable and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. The paper also expresses the hope that the two superpowers will deal with the Middle East problem without resorting to polarization and without attempting to find a larger number of allies in the region. Moreover, we also hope that they will cooperate to guarantee security and stability in this region — a matter that will definitely have an impact on the entire world, which looks to them as the two powers that rightly shoulder the biggest responsibility for international security and stability.

In conclusion, *AL-AKHBAR* welcomes any efforts to end this chronic problem on the basis of negotiations aimed at restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. This is because the Palestinian problem is the core of the Middle East conflict, and solving this problem will open the way to solving all regional conflicts and problems.

USSR Denounced for Afghanistan 'Slaughter'

PM011355 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 26 Sep 84 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A World of Love"]

[Text] Moscow has clearly, frankly, and loudly announced that the Soviets have killed 23,000 Muslims in Afghanistan. This was announced by Moscow radio and TASS and reported by most world publications. We did not make it up, add anything to it, or leave anything out. We are just reproducing the report with complete sadness, sorrow, and with tears for Islam and all the big turbans of Islam.

The report means that the Soviet occupation forces entered Afghanistan with the slogan: Be a communist or be killed and annihilated. With all kinds of internationally banned weapons and through torture and terrorism, Moscow has managed to kill 23,000 people and to drive 3 million others out of the communist hell and into refugee camps in Pakistan. Russia has failed, however, to impose communism on a Muslim nation. It will only manage to impose it on a nation of dead people, on the dead.

Resistance to the Soviet Union has never stopped. Scores of coffins carrying dead young Soviet men, the victims of the war, are flown daily to Moscow. Even the government's Muslim soldiers are killing Russian troops or handing them over to the mujahidin. The resistance is continuing and will never stop. Even Muslim Russian soldiers sympathize with the mujahidin because they have come to realize just how ugly the war is. The Soviet Union has had to recall them to prevent their desertion or defection.

All this has happened and Russia has officially announced it, as if to stick its tongue out at all Arabs and Muslims and to tell them that they are too weak to interfere and too contemptible to defend Islam, and that their voices will never be raised, not even in protest.

Furthermore, Moscow is holding a youth festival in 1984 and has invited the Arab and Islamic states to attend and to send youth delegations to Moscow to be corrupted, first, and then to give the impression that their countries support the Soviet slaughter of Afghan Muslims.

Has no one with a Muslim heart read that report, which incidentally was published in the Egyptian papers 2 days ago? Is there no pain in any Muslim heart over the killing of 23,000 Muslims by Soviet bullets? Have no tears been shed for the martyrs at the sad scene? Is there no one among you who can come out with an outcry for Islam?

Saddam Husayn Chairs Army Command Meeting

JN011735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn presided over a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command here today. The meeting was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; the Armed Forces General Command members; and several commanders.

Military affairs pertaining to the battlefront were discussed during the meeting and President Saddam Husayn gave his directives in this regard.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Delivers UN Speech

JN282135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] New York, 28 Sep (INA) — Iraq has stated that the method of diplomatic civilities has encouraged the Iranian rulers to pursue their policies of aggression and to scorn international organizations and international law. In a speech at the 39th UN General Assembly session today, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, explained that some governments' supply of weapons and military hardware to Iran in return for cheap commercial benefits has contributed to the prolongation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and is causing heavy loss of life.

The following is the text of the speech by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister:

Mr President: First of all I would like to congratulate you on your election to the presidency of this session. I am fully confident that your wide experience in the United Nations will enable us to reach positive results during this session. What makes us more confident is that the presidency is assumed by the representative of an African country with which we have friendly relations as a result of the close relations which exist between the leaders of our two countries, President Kenneth Kaunda and Saddam Husayn. My country's delegation would like to affirm to you that it is ready to cooperate completely with you in rendering your task and the current session a success.

Mr President, the representatives of the peoples in this world come to this important international rostrum every year to explain their causes and to define their viewpoints on international issues. The members of the international community stress the need for peace and the right of peoples to security and sovereignty, as well as dignity. The international organization was established on these principles. These are the bases without which the world will be exposed to danger, chaos, and the absence of justice.

From this premise, I must speak in detail about the danger to which my country and the countries of the region are exposed. By this danger, I mean the Iranian aggression which has been going on for over 4 years. We meet here for the fifth time to discuss this aggression, which Iran insists on prolonging and which this organization, its affiliated bodies, and other international organizations have failed to check.

The Iraqi people will never accept any tutelage by anyone and will never give in to threats and aggression. The Iraqi people had no alternative but to fight in defense of their sovereignty and dignity and in defense of the achievements they have attained with their own free will and their creative political, economic, and cultural activities.

Iraq has faithfully and sincerely abided by the tutelage of this organization on the dispute. Iraq has also welcomed mediation by other organizations, such as the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement, and on 28 September 1980 accepted UN Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire and the settlement of the dispute through negotiations. However, the Iranian regime rejected this resolution and later rejected all the resolutions that were issued by the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the other international organizations and bodies, such as the ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, and other bodies which sought to achieve peace. The Iranian regime set ridiculous conditions which conflict with international law and the norms which regulate relations among countries. The only purpose of these conditions was to reaffirm the Iranian regime's insistence on prolonging the war, the aggression, and continuing its expansion.

Therefore, the Iranian regime alone is responsible for this war and for its prolongation. It is responsible for all the destruction and the loss of life and equipment that have befallen the two peoples. This regime also is the only one responsible for the threats to security and stability in this region.

I would like to remind you of what took place 1 year ago. On this day last year, I called from this rostrum for serious action to safeguard peace and stability in the Arab Gulf and for respect for the Gulf littoral countries' right to exploit their ports and installations and their right to free trade. I also called for respect for the rights of foreign countries which have dealings with the countries in this region. This Iraqi call was welcomed by GCC countries and many other countries concerned about peace and stability in our region and in the world. These ideas were set out in Resolution 540 issued by the UN Security Council on 31 October 1983.

Iraq, the GCC countries, and international quarters welcomed this resolution. As for the Iranian regime, it rejected this wise and balanced resolution, mocked the Security Council, and insulted it.

But when Iraq resorted to its right of threatening the vital interests of the Iranian regime, which insists on prolonging the war and on depriving Iraq of its right to exploit its ports on the Gulf and its right to free trade in it, the Iranian regime began threatening the interests of two countries, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which are not parties in the dispute, in an attempt to blackmail them. The international community condemned this with UN Security Council Resolution 552.

The Gulf Region has been witnessing disturbances and instability during the past months and the threat of foreign intervention in the region has escalated.

Mr President, what took place last year is a clear example and shows the true nature and policies of this regime, which are the only cause of the dangers that currently threaten the region. Iraq has adhered to the principles of peace, neighborliness, and cooperation based on equality and mutual interests.

Had it not been for Iraq's steadfastness in the face of Tehran's campaign of evil, aggression, and expansion, the entire region would have been reduced to an area of destruction of devastation and the interests of the world at large would have been threatened. The valor and steadfastness of the Iraqis have not served merely to preserve their country, but also to preserve security and stability in the region and to maintain fruitful and constructive relations between this region and the rest of the world. Thus, supporting and cooperating with Iraq in all fields does not mean bias toward one side, but bias toward the principles of peace and respect for the sovereignty and free will of nations. Moreover, this means contributing to maintaining security and stability in the region and to sparing the region the dangers of chaos, sabotage, and destruction that are being advocated by the Tehran rulers and their insane policies.

Iraq has proved that its strength is for the sake of peace, stability, and constructive relations between the region's states. It is the strength of justice and the principles of international law. However, the strength of the Tehran regime is aimed at spreading evil, anarchy, and destruction. As this insane war that is being waged by the Khomeyni regime against Iraq and the region's states enters its 5th year, this organization and its member states, and the Security Council in particular, must adopt effective, practical measures to put the insane Tehran regime in its place, force it to accept peace and neighborly relations with Iraq and its other neighbors, and give up its aggressive, expansionist, and terrorist course.

Amicable diplomatic methods have not produced the required results. They even encouraged the Tehran rulers to continue their vain policy and aggressive campaigns and escalated their contempt for international organizations and the principles of international law. Moreover, the irresponsible behavior of some governments that supplied Iran with arms and equipment in order to achieve cheap commercial benefits has directly contributed to the continuation of the war and the subsequent loss of lives and property. Every sincere and serious call for peace must be accompanied by refraining from supplying the Iranian regime, which insists on the war and expansion, with military and material means that enable it to continue its policy. The incorrect method of appeasing this anomalous regime and of ignoring its crimes and its continuous violations of the principles of relations between countries has encouraged this regime, just as it encouraged similar regimes in the region, to continue its acts of sabotage, its export of terrorism, and its challenge, unprecedented in modern history, to all the principles of international relations.

The best example of this are the joint statements made by the president of the Iranian regime with the presidents of the Syrian and Libyan regimes when he visited them this month. For the first time in the history of relations between countries, a joint statement by the presidents of countries calls for agreement and joint action to change the ruling system of another country. While I ridicule, in the name of the Iraqi people and leadership, this anomalous behavior that reflects a feeling of disappointment and frustration, I must warn of the implications of this behavior and what it means in terms of flagrant violation of the principles of relations between countries. I must also warn that it represents a serious precedent which, if not confronted, will undoubtedly encourage anarchy and threaten the sovereignty, security, and stability of the region.

It is time for us to adopt a new policy in dealing with the Iranian regime. Without such a policy, this regime will continue its harmful policy against countries besides my own. My country has managed to curb the aggressors' defiance, teach them the lessons they deserve, and crush all their attacks against our territory. This regime's policy will also harm all the region's countries, international interests, and world stability and security.

Our region is suffering deeply from racist and expansionist policies as well as from disrespect for international organizations and the principles of international law. The rulers of Tel Aviv and Tehran are practicing such policies haughtily and arrogantly. It is not strange that Tel Aviv's rulers supply their partners, the Tehran rulers, with weapons and technical assistance to enable them to continue their aggressive war against Iraq and threaten security and stability in the region. The Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installation in 1981 was only another example of the joint political objectives of the rulers of Tel Aviv and Tehran to launch aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation in order to keep the Arab nation in a state of backwardness, weakness, and humility before those who have ambitions to its lands and natural wealth. The Zionist leaders conspicuously threatened to repeat their aggression against Iraq or any other country whenever they like.

The least the United Nations and the Security Council can do is deter this aggressor from repeating such a flagrant aggression, the first of its kind in history against nuclear installations. We consider this a nuclear military aggression, and were it not for our vigilance and measures, its effects would have harmed us.

Some Western countries are now trying to absolve the aggressor and rehabilitate it under the pretext that its representative's statements, which claim that it is not a part of their policy to attack nuclear installations that are used for peaceful purposes, are considered a retreat from their previous threats. This is far from reality. These statements, in fact, confirm the Zionist entity's adherence to its positions and its attempts to justify its sinful aggression by alleging [words indistinct] determine the nature of the nuclear installations in all countries and give itself the right to take action against them. We warn that acceptance of the Zionist statements as a satisfying reply to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the IAEA will be considered by the Zionist leaders as adoption of their justifications in launching aggression and will give them free hand to repeat their aggression as they wish.

The Zionist aggression against fraternal Lebanon was the first step in the Zionist design that is aimed at dividing the Arab countries and annexing further Arab territory to the state of greater Israel. Moreover, the aggression was aimed at the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. While calling for further support and assistance to the PLO and its legitimate leadership, Iraq condemns all conspiratorial attempts aimed at weakening the movement, imposing custodianship on it, and confiscating its independent decisionmaking. The existence of the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights, including their right to return to their homeland and their right to self-determination, cannot be ignored. Moroever, the fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people cannot possibly be ignored. Ignoring this fact will only mean complete bias toward the Zionist aggressors and hampering the efforts aimed at establishing peace and justice in the Middle East.

Confers With Counterparts

JN021021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here last night with George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Leopold Gratz, the Austrian foreign minister. [as received] Tariq 'Aziz is currently attending the UN General Assembly's 39th session.

Talks dealt with bilateral relations and developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war. They also reviewed topics on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly.

Communique No 1,605 on War Activities Issued

JN011725 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,605 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Whenever the Iranian rulers are prompted by their recklessness and barbarism to continue their aggression against glorious, mighty, and proud Iraq, they will find a steadfast people and a brave Army confronting their desperate attempts and making them taste the bitterness of agony, loss, and humiliation. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The brave artillery men carried out concentrated and effective strikes against several enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational area east of Basra, inflicting losses in men and equipment. These included the destruction of two personnel positions, one 106-mm anti-tank gun, and three hardware stockpiles. Fires also broke out in other enemy positions and equipment.

2. At 1000 today, a number of our helicopter gunships attacked an enemy boat carrying four enemy troops and a four-barreled machine gun in the Maysan sector. The valiant helicopter pilots managed to destroy the boat and machine gun and kill the four troops. Our pilots returned safely with their aircraft, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units fired on enemy troops and positions opposite our positions in the northern sector of the operational theater, killing three, wounding others, and destroying two personnel positions and one weapon emplacement. In other parts of the same sector, fresh groups of Iranians, fleeing the savageness and oppression of the criminal Khomeyniite clique, sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

4. One of our forward units pounded several enemy positions and one antiaircraft emplacement in the central sector, inflicting direct hits.

5. This morning, the criminal enemy shelled a civilian area in the Basra governorate with heavy artillery, damaging one house.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1984

INA Cites Sources on Iranian Oil Production

JN011456 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna, 1 Oct (INA) — Informed oil sources in Vienna expected Iranian oil production to maintain its low level due to the effectiveness of the Iraqi military siege on the Iranian ports.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here today, these sources said that Iranian exports will amount to 650,000 barrels per day [BPD] this month and next month. Citing the British Lloyd's Company reports, the sources added that Iranian oil production ranged between 1.3 and 1.5 million BPD at the middle of last month. Half of this quantity was consumed locally and the rest exported.

The same sources indicated that the destruction of two jetties used to load large tankers with oil at Khark Island in June and August, in addition to the sinking of a Liberian supertanker near the island at the beginning of last month by Iraqi missiles, has negatively affected navigation in the Iranian ports and is considered basically responsible for the reduction of Iranian oil production.

The oil sources expected the reduction of Iran's oil exports to reduce Iranian revenues from $21 billion last year to $12 billion this year. This will lead to an Iranian financial crunch, especially since the Iranian regime devotes most of these revenues to its war against Iraq.

Dailies Defy Iran To Launch New Offensive

JN290813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0614 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) — Two local newspapers have asserted that any new Iranian offensive will prompt Iraq to destroy what is left of the Iranian forces and all vital installations in Iran.

In an editorial headlined "We Challenge Them," *AL-THAWRAH* says: A real catastrophe will be awaiting Iran's rulers if they send their forces to commit a new aggression against Iraq. It adds: The Iraqi soldiers are yearning to fight the aggressors and destroy them. The paper stresses that the Iranian rulers' dreams and plans will never materialize no matter how long the war continues or how much support they receive. It continues: Their only option is to embark on peace and respond to reason and wisdom because we are actually the victorious and they are the defeated.

Under the caption "The Challenge," *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says in its editorial that Iraq is now ready to destroy any new Iranian aggression. It adds: When the Iranians launch their new aggression they will only find that lofty mountain on which all their hostile attempts foundered and they will face those heroes who defeated them in all battles.

It emphasizes that the Iraqi soldiers are yearning to fight the aggressors as this will give them the opportunity to destroy what is left of the enemy forces and justify the destruction of all the enemy's vital installations.

Ramadan Confers With PRC Ambassador 1 Oct

JN011537 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Hou Yefeng, PRC ambassador in Baghdad. The two sides reviewed the two countries' developed relations and the ways to expand the participation of the Chinese companies in the implementation of several development projects in Iraq.

Delegate Addresses Vienna IAEA Conference

JN281742 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, 28 Sep (INA) — Iraq has warned the IAEA against the consequences of giving in to U.S. pressure to exonerate the Zionist entity of the crime of bombing Iraq's nuclear installations, which were established for peaceful purposes. In a speech at the IAEA conference here this evening, Wisam al-Zahawi, member of the Iraqi delegation to the conference, said that the U.S. protection of criminals will encourage other parties to carry out acts of aggression similar to those the Zionist entity perpetrated. He explained that the memorandum distributed by the Zionist delegation retracting the Zionist enemy's threats to repeat the bombing of nuclear installations is not convincing because it does not recognize the guarantees the IAEA is applying to nuclear installations.

Al-Zahawi reviewed statements by Zionist officials in wake of the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981. He said that, instead of retracting their threats, they ecalated them and stressed their determination to bomb any nuclear reactor in Iraq or in the region which, according to them, would pose a threat to their entity. The Iraqi official stressed that if the IAEA accepts the Zionist memorandum, it will be ridiculed by the world. Israel has not responded to its resolutions, has not retracted its threats, and continues to reject its system of guarantees.

The IAEA conference earlier decided to adjourn its session at the request of the Indian delegate to enable the Group of 77 to deliberate a draft resolution on the consequences of the Zionist attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the threats that will result if no sanctions are imposed on the Zionist entity.

The U.S. delegation sent a threatening message to the IAEA director general, distributed to the delegations attending the conference today, opposing any sanctions against the Zionist entity. The message says that if the conference imposes any sanctions on Israel, depriving it of its rights and privileges in the IAEA, the U.S. delegation will withdraw from the conference and suspend its government's financial contributions to the agency.

Trade Minister Returns From Asian Tour

JN291707 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned to Baghdad today after visits to Indonesia and Thailand. 'Ali told INA that he delivered a letter from President Saddam Husayn to President Suharto. The Indonesian president asked him to convey greetings to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people, wishing them progress and prosperity.

'Ali also said that he and President Suharto discussed bilateral relations, means of bolstering them, and the Iraqi- Iranian war.

Minister, Delegation Leave for Turkey

JN011142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0837 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim al-Asadi, minister of transportation and communications, left Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation on a 5-day visit to Turkey at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart.

This visit comes within the framework of the developing friendly relationship between Iraq and Turkey and the strengthening of cooperation in the fields of land and air transportation and telecommunication.

The delegation is composed of the director general of the telecommunications corporation and a number of ministry directors.

Finnish Trade Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN011144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0839 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine arrived in Baghdad today to head his country's side at the joint Iraqi-Finnish committee for economic and technical cooperation.

The committee will discuss the joint trade, technical, and scientific cooperation and the means of bolstering it in the interest of the Iraqi-Finnish peoples.

781 Candidates To Compete for National Assembly

JN011555 Baghdad INA in English 1450 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 1, INA — The names of 781 candidates for the 250-seat Iraqi National Assembly elections, due on the 20th of October, were announced officially here today.

A statement issued to that end underscored that the candidates would compete on the National Assembly's seats, distributed among 56 constituencies all over Iraq.

The statement pointed out that Baghdad Province had 14 constituencies with a total number of 218 candidates, among them were Minister of State at the Presidency, Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi, Labour and Social Affairs Under-Secretary Suhayl Huhammad Salih and secretary general for the Kurdistan Revolutionary Party, one of the parties of the National Progressive Patriotic Front in Iraq.

Minister of Education, 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din, and chairmwoman of the General Federation for Iraqi Women, Mrs Manal Yunis were among candidates for Bagdhad constituencies.

On the election day seven million Iraqis would head for the polling stations to elect the candidates who would represent them at the National Assembly.

Briefs

Ambassador to Philippines—Manila, 28 Sep (INA) — 'Arif Muhammad Karim, Iraqi ambassador to the Philippines, has presented his credentials to President Ferdinand Marcos in Manila. In a speech during the presentation ceremony, President Marcos praised the existing cordial relations between the two countries and the progress and development of these relations. [Text] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1133 GMT 28 Sep 84 JN*]

Outgoing Bahraini Ambassador— Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Salim Rashid al-'Absi, Bahraini ambassador to Iraq, on the occasion of the end of the latter's term of office in Baghdad. [Excerpt][*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 84 JN*]

King Husayn Arrives in Netherlands on 2-Day Visit

For Paris AFP and Amman reportage on the 2-day visit to the Netherlands by King Husayn, including his meeting with Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, see the Benelux section of the 2 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

King Husayn Sends Message to Sultan of Oman

JN011825 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah yesterday received Omani Ambassador in Amman 'Abdallah 'Abdallah Sa'id, who received from the court minister a message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id from His Majesty King Husayn. The message deals with the current developments in the Arab arena and bilateral relations.

King Husayn NEW YORK TIMES Interview Noted

JN011646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1617 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York — His Majesty King Husayn has said that the Jordanian decision to restore political and diplomatic relations with Egypt is in the interest of the Arab world. He added: We have acted in accordance with what is dictated by pan-Arab interests.

In an interview with *THE NEW YORK TIMES* published today, his majesty stressed that he had informed most of the Arab leaders in advance of Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. His Majesty King Husayn said that this decision was adopted before his majesty's departure for Britain 3 weeks ago. His majesty rejected the accusations that the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt constitutes a violation of the Baghdad summit resolutions, saying that there was no explicit Arab summit resolution on breaking diplomatic relations with Egypt, but only a recommendation asking each Arab state to do so.

His Majesty King Husayn said: Jordan decided to restore diplomatic relations wtih Egypt in appreciation for Egypt's stands in support of the Arab causes following President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's assumption of power. His majesty indicated that many Arab states did not fulfill the commitments made at previous Arab summit conferences, such as their financial commitments toward Jordan and other countries. He said: Some Arab countries have several times violated some of the Arab summit resolutions, particularly by supporting Iran against Iraq, by attempting to split the PLO ranks, and by obstructing the convocation of an Arab summit conference.

Regarding the armament of the Jordanian Army and its sources, His Majesty King Husayn said: Jordan has to choose among Soviet, French, and British weapons and that it is seriously studying the three options.

King Receives Invitation to Arab Summit

JN021231 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Hague — His Majesty King Husayn has received a message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The message was delivered to his majesty by the Moroccan king's envoy Abdelhadi Boutaleb in The Hague yesterday. The message includes an invitation to the emergency Arab summit, which Morocco called for during the first half of this month.

The summit call comes following the restoration of the political and diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt.

AFP says that the Moroccan envoy will visit a number of Arab states to convey similar messages to their leaders.

Amman Dailies Comment

JN011309 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "We Wished That the Summit Would Convene," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: The Moroccan invitation for an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the latest developments in the Arab arena, foremost being the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt, raises several questions. However, the holding of a summit is not as important as the correct standards necessary for assessing our Arab issues and how seriously we deal with these issues.

Jordan has never expressed reservations about holding an Arab summit or any other meeting on the leaders' level. We support any Arab meeting, convening the summit on its scheduled dates, and the summit's policies and decisions in order to create a base for Arab unanimity, make a responsible Arab assessment, and continuously trackle the changing events in our Arab region.

SAWT AL-SHA'B adds: We have always supported the Arab summits and the summit resolutions. However, the Moroccan invitation for an extraordinary summit to discuss the restoration of relations between two Arab countries is an unusual move in the process of assessing Arab issues and priorities. We wish that such summit meetings or meetings within the Arab League framework had been convened when diplomatic relations between two Arab states were severed, not the contrary, or when estrangement between any two Arab states reached the level of plotting, supporting the Arabs' enemies, and severing economic relations.

We only wish that the Arabs could have reached the level of responsibility to move within the framework of an Arab summit to assert Arab presence when the Zionist invasion demolished Beirut on the heads of the Arab nation's citizens and when this invasion imposed a very tight siege around Beirut and the Palestinian resistance. We also wish that the Arabs had called for a summit when some states fragmented the PLO and when the PLO was expelled from Al-Biqa' to Tripoli, when Tripoli was besieged and its camps were demolished over the heads of their inhabitants, and when the Palestinian resistance left Tripoli under foreign protection.

We wish the Arabs had called for a summit to discuss the dangers of holding a conference for Zionist fanatics in an Arab country and under an Arab flag — setting a precendence in the Arab arena. We also wish that an Arab summit had convened to discuss the continuing Iranian aggression against the Iraqi people and the plotting of some Arabs and their involvement in encouraging and supporting the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab Gulf.

SAWT AL-SHA'B adds: There are scores of tragic stands that threaten the Arab nation's security and existence. These stands require Arab summits to convene and to adopt specific and unified stands to support Arab issues. All these issues were faced with indifference, procrastination, and insistence on having the attempts to hold a summit fail. This is in addition to making sure that Arab unanimity was kept absent. We support holding a summit to discuss Arab inaction and plotting against Arab joint action; also to discuss encroachment on, separate dealing with, and hegemony on Arab decisionmaking, which have led to paralyzing Arab will and political weight and leaving the arena open for those who love political blackmail and claim tutelage on the Arab nation's future.

SAWT AL-SHA'B concludes: Those who are afraid of Egypt's return to its nation are the same people who are afraid of returning to Arab summits. This is because Egypt's absence has given them the opportunity to impose hegemony on the Arab nation's fate, and because the absence of Arab unanimity has paved the way for them to peddle their suspect roles without commitment to any collective Arab value, decision, or policy. Those who encroached on Arab unanimity and plotted against the unified Arab will wanted to force the Arab nation to follow their policies and to subjugate Arab unanimity to their goals. This is what we reject and oppose.

Under the headline "Yes to an Urgent Arab Summit," *AL-DUSTUR* says: There is no doubt that Moroccan King Hassan II's call for convening an emergency Arab summit conference to study the events and developments that have taken place in our large homeland and all the challenges that surround this nation is a call that is blessed by every honest Arab. Every Arab also hopes that the summit will be convened as soon as possible. Undoubtedly, paralyzing the summit's organ has contributed, to a great extent, to the deterioration of the Arab situation and the many missed chances that this nation could have exploited in order to heal its wounds and restore its lost will.

In light of our closeness to the cause, we in Jordan are harmed more than our brothers by any attempt to break up Arab action and destroy every unified Arab effort, a fact that urges us to be the advocates of solidarity and the apostles of unity. This is because our country is facing the Zionist dangers, and the occupied Arab lands are facing challenges. The Arabs have no choice but to confront these challenges through effective and unified Arab action.

If the issue of restoring Egypt to the Arab ranks deserves to be submitted to an Arab summit conference, then many urgent Arab issues also deserve to be discussed in that summit — beginning with the Iraqi-Iranian war and ending with what is taking place in the Lebanese arena — as well as the reality that prevails in the occupied territories, a reality whose dangers to the Arab future are well known by all the Arabs.

Chief of Staff Arrives on Official Visit to Turkey

For Ankara reportage on the visit to Turkey by General 'al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, chief of the General Staff, see the Turkey section of the 2 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Senate President Returns From IPU Meeting

JN011129 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi and his delegation returned to Amman yesterday after attending the 72d IPU meetings held in Geneva.

In a statement to PETRA, Al-Lawzi said that the deliberations of the 1-week conference dealt with the political, economic, and social situation in the world; confronting colonialism and racism; and the decision to make men and women equal at work and before the law. He added that Jordan's speech at the conference concentrated on the Israeli occupation authorities' practices against the kinfolk and lands and their continuing efforts to Judaize the features of the holy city. The speech also concentrated on the dangerous effects of Israel's aggressive practices. Al-Lawzi said that Jordan played an effective and positive role in the conference. He added that his contacts with the various delegations centered on the importance of the Palestine question and on considering it the crux of the Middle East conflict.

House Speaker Al-Fayiz Praises Ties With Egypt

JN011854 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] During its session today under Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, the House of Representatives formed a committee from its members to draft a reply to the king's speech from the throne.

Following the session, 'Akif al-Fayiz told reporters that the Jordanian people and their representatives always adhere to the firm and clear Jordanian policy as laid down by His Majesty King Husayn throughout Jordan's pan-Arab march, as reaffirmed today in the speech which opened the second ordinary parliamentary session.

He added: We have made a pledge to God and the homeland that we will always be led by His Majesty King Husayn in the interest of Jordan and the Arab nation. He said that Jordan's stand toward the Arab summit resolutions is unwavering and well known vis-a-vis its eagerness to maintain Arab solidarity and unity of ranks in confronting the challenges facing our Arab nation.

The House speaker said: The Arab summit resolutions are indivisible and all Arab states should collectively abide by them, whether on the political, financial, or defense levels. He added: Some Arab countries have violated the Arab summit financial resolutions and the collective defense pacts. Some of these states did not honor their commitments toward building the Arab army that is stationed at the longest front facing the Israeli enemy.

Regarding Jordan's decision to restore political and diplomatic relations with Egypt, Al-Fayiz said: Egypt is a major political and military power. It is a source of support for the Arab nation and vice versa. The Jordanian step to restore political and diplomatic relations with Egypt was a wise step taken by His Majesty King Husayn to bring Egypt closer to the Arab nation so that it can restore its miltiant role toward our key issue, the Palestine question. This step came as a reply to Israel, which isolated Egypt from the Arab nation. He added that Egypt under the leadership of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is known for its stands and for placing all its impact on the side of this issue.

The House speaker called on the Arab countries to cast away their differences and focus their attention on the Arab causes, headed by the Palestine question, through careful planning so that we can then liberate the usurped homeland by all means, as His Majesty King Husayn has said in his speech from the throne.

Prince Hasan on Future National Strategies

JN011816 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 oct 84

[Text] Amman — Under the title "The Main Ideas About Jordan's Goals and Strategies During the Coming Decade," His Highness Prince Hasan, the regent, has given a lecture to the royal Jordanian Command and Staff College students. In his lecture, His Highness Prince Hasan dealt with the current international situation, the polarization that characterizes the features of our present age, and the regression of the basic principles on which human civilizations had depended. These principles, which are meant to achieve human freedom and happiness, have instead been directed toward the destruction of man and his civilization. This is represented by the arms race, stockpiling warheads, seeking sources of energy and zones of influence, and the absence of moral values from international relations.

His highness also explained Jordan's postion toward these issues and its concepts of the future strategic stage, and said that Hashemite thought is characterized by tolerence, by assessing matters through a joint view and not through a single viewpoint, by averting extremism while taking positions, and by dealing with others openly. His higness also touched on the strategies during the 1980's, and said that it is necessary for us to review the features of the regional and international threats as well as Jordan's position in this region, which is linked to the two superpowers by defensive alliances and treaties. Israel is continuously trying to acquire more lands and to establish an arsenal that will enable it to become the most superior country in the region. It also avoids just peace and offers proposals for the Palestine question according to its own conditions. In light of this, Jordan is committed to adopt strategies that take this threat into account.

His highness also added: Our goal is to become a centrist Arab nation and to preserve its goals morally. We also should focus on honest behavior and abandoning factional and racial differences. On the Arab level, we should work honestly to find a formula that will strengthen the fraternal relations between the Arab countries.

At the end of the lecture, his highness answered questions posed by the students.

Briefs

House Speaker Elected — 'Akif al-Fayiz was elected speaker of the House of Representatives during the House session held this morning. [Excerpt] [*Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Oct 84 JN*]

Karami Discusses U.S. Embassy Attack, Israel in South

NBC Interview

NC011357 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah on 1 October from Washington — recorded]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rashid Karami was interviewed by the NBC television network on its morning news program about 1 hour ago. Karami dealt with two issues during the interview: 1) Security and the attack on the U.S. Embassy annex in 'Awkar; and 2) the new initiative to bring about Israel's withdrawal from the south.

Karami emphasized that Lebanon wants Israel to withdraw from the south as soon as possible. Lebanon also wants the United States to show greater interest and concern in helping us to ensure Israel's withdrawal.

At the beginning of the interview, Karami expressed his regret for the recent incidents that involved Americans. He said the Lebanese do not want to see the Americans leave Lebanon. Karami affirmed that the Lebanese Government is doing its utmost to protect all Lebanon — and not only the Americans in Lebanon — from such tragedies. He emphasized that more than 100,000 Lebanese have been killed because of these painful incidents, which we regret and are trying to end.

Karami said what we want most is to see the Israeli forces withdraw from the south, because the Israeli occupation of the south is causing extreme concern. There are arbitrary practices against our citizens in the south. We want the United States to show greater interest and concern in helping us to bring about Israel's withdrawal from the south.

Karami affirmed that Syria only wants to see Israel withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally, because anything to the contrary means a violation of Lebanese sovereignty. Karami rejected the idea of maintaining any militia in the south. He asked why Israel insists on finding illegitimate forces and does not trust the legitimate Lebanese forces and their ability to control the situation in the south. He added: Anyhow, we and no one else will decide who will ensure security in the south, and there will be no militias there.

Karami said Syria is Lebanon's neighbor and wants to help it regain its sovereignty and independence.

CNN Interview

NC020811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah on 2 October from New York — recorded]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami concluded his activities yesterday with an interview with Sandy Freeman from Cable News Network. During the televised interview, the prime minister reaffirmed that Lebanon can defend itself after the Israeli withdrawal through the Lebanese Army, which is strongly supported by all the Lebanese people. He added that the Lebanese and the national unity government have proved capable of ensuring peace and security in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Karami further said that Lebanon would have no fears should the Syrians remain in Lebanon after the Israeli withdrawal. The Syrians, according to Karami, will withdraw immediately upon the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, as President al-Asad has told President al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister Karami said: We have confidence in the Syrians because they have no interest in remaining in Lebanon after the Israeli withdrawal.

In the interview, Prime Minister Karami said: Neither Lebanon nor its government is under Syrian custodianship. We in Lebanon determine our policy in accordance with our interests. We contact and coordinate with the Syrians because we share common interests.

Continuing his interview, Prime Minister Karami said: We are not afraid of greater Syria. This dream will only come true if Lebanon agrees, and Lebanon has thus far not agreed and it will not agree. I am now speaking on behalf of Lebanon. I say: Neither Syria nor Lebanon has interests in greater Syria.

On the Israeli withdrawal, Prime Minister Karami said: The Israelis should withdraw unconditionally. The peace of Galilee is contingent upon a strong and peaceful Lebanon. This strong and peaceful Lebanon is a guarantee for Lebanon and for all our neighbors.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Lebanon cannot defend itself because of Israel's ceaseless interventions, which have always aggravated the situation.

The prime minister said Lebanon aspires for a UN role, adding that Lebanon will request a renewal of the UN emergency forces' mandate during the UN Security Council session on 19 October.

However, increasing the number of UN troops, expanding their areas of deployment, and enhancing their powers are currently under discussion.

Prime Minister Karami said Lebanon wishes that the United States would mediate with Israel, adding: We are determined to attain an unconditional Israeli withdrawal as soon as possible. We are also determined to be solely responsible for our own security.

Touching on the blowing up of the U.S. Embassy in 'Awkar, Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed deep regret for this terrorist act, saying: What can we do with terrorism and terrorists when they are terrorizing the entire world and not only Lebanon?

The terrorists hit President Reagan and killed President Kennedy. Our forces did their job and cannot do more. What can we do with people who are prepared to die for a cause they believe in?

Nabih Birri on 8-Point Withdrawal Plan

NC020624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has said that the meeting which will be held later today with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be comprehensive and lengthy. He added that Lebanon expects to be briefed on the outcome of the tour of the area by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, and on the results of the U.S. preparatory contacts in New York and Washington.

Minister Birri affirmed the existence of an eight-point plan, pointing out that some of these points are acceptable to the Lebanese and some others are unacceptable. He reiterated that Lebanon rejects the role of Lahd's militias because Israel is using this role as an excuse for ensuring Galilee's security at the expense of the inhabitants of the south.

Continuing, Birri said that Lebanon has an alternative, namely that the Lebanese Army and the UN emergency forces replace Lahd's militias. He added that the number of UN forces should be increased. Minister Birri said that the security of the south is the responsibility of Lebanon and must not, therefore, be an Israeli responsibility.

Hailing the Lebanese resistance, Minister Birri said the resistance has so far been confined to the south, but if the Israelis remain, the security of Galilee will be jeopardized again. He said that the inhabitants of the south refuse to accept the Israeli occupation but will accept the Lebanese Army.

Minister Birri pointed out that there is complete understanding among the government members, led by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, with regard to the Lahd issue, and that any cooperation with Lahd is a blatant violation [of government policy] that aims at disturbing Lebanese security. Minister Birri expressed the conviction that any talks outside the framework of the truce agreement are useless, adding that there will be no agreement if Israel plans on seizing water or remaining in Lebanon. Birri further said that if Israel wants security for Galilee, the Lebanese Army, and not Lahd's army, is capable of ensuring that.

Deputy Speaker on Opposition to U.S. Plan

LD021226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Oct 84

[By Imad Adjami]

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 2 (KUNA) — Lebanese opposition to an American proposal on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon surfaced Tuesday, hours before Premier Rashid Karami's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the Lebanese crisis. Deputy speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Munir Abu Fadl told KUNA "the proposal is an Israeli plan disguised in an American mask."

In question is a reported American-Israeli withdrawal plan which called for expanded U.N. force in the south and a role for the pro-Israeli south Lebanon army in security arrangements in the area. The plan, first reported by the Christian Phalangist Party radio, also stipulated that the regular Lebanese Army would not deploy in vacated area unless after approval of Israel and that Syria pledge to send its force to fill the vacuum in the south.

Abu Fadl said the proposal, believed to have been brought by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy during a recent tour in the region, was "a trial balloon to gauge reactions and its chances of success."

Most of the plan's points are unacceptable, "particularly those referring to a role for south Lebanon army and that Lebanon should get prior Israeli approval for sending its regular Army to the region," Abu Fadl said.

Meanwhile, 'Ali 'Abdallah, a deputy from the south, told KUNA if the reported proposal were true, why then had the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement of May 1983 been scrapped.

Ministerial Conclaves To Resume 8 October

NC281527 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The ministerial conclaves are expected to be resumed by the Cabinet on Monday, October 8, according to a Cabinet source.

Prime Minister Karami and Minister of State Nabih Birri are expected back in Beirut from New York on Sunday, October 7. Finance Minister Camille Sham'un is expected to return from his visit to Canada and the United States by that time. The source said that the Cabinet was expected to complete approval of the budget and to refer it to parliament before October 16.

Skaf: Saudis Not Expected To Return Soon

NC281511 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Acting Interior Minister Joseph Skaf met with Rashayya District Commissioner 'Isam Haballah today and was briefed on developments in the west Al-Biqa'-Rashayya area in the aftermath of the massacre perpetrated in the town of Suhmur by Israeli occupation forces and their collaborating militiamen.

Minister Skaf met during the day with Lebanese Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Zafir al-Hasan to discuss the attack on the Saudi Embassy in Beirut. After the meeting, Minister Skaf said that the return of Saudi diplomats to Lebanon in the foreseeable future is out of the question.

Foreign Ministry Discusses Swedish Expulsions

NC281520 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today followed up the repercussions of the Jordanian decision to restore diplomatic ties with Egypt. Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk met early in the afternoon with the head of the Egyptian interests section in Lebanon, Salah Zaki, for the second time in 2 days to discuss the Jordanian move and Arab reactions to it. The Foreign Ministry today received reports on the subject from Lebanese Embassies in Amman, Cairo, Algiers, and Saudi Arabia.

Special attention was given to the decision of the Swedish Government to expel Lebanese who illegally entered the country in recent months. The Swedish decision also indicated that as of yesterday Sweden had suspended a decision taken last October and had started to deport Lebanese who entered Sweden without the proper papers. Seventy-five Lebanese, who arrived in Sweden last week illegally, are being deported.

A report from the Lebanese Embassy in Stockholm indicated that the Swedish Government considered the situation in Lebanon to be relatively calm, especially with the port and airport open and cease-fire agreements observed. Consequently, it felt that there was no reason why Lebanese who are not legally residing in the country could not return to Lebanon.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that Lebanon has approved the appointment of the new Austrian ambassador in Beirut. The new ambassador served as mayor of Vienna before being appointed to the diplomatic corps.

Irish Defense Minister Arrives in Beirut

NC011736 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Irish defense minister arrived in Beirut this evening for talks with Lebanese officials and an inspection tour of his country's contingent serving with UNIFIL in the south.

Qulaylat on Muslim Differences, Embassy Attack

NC010813 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Interview with Al-Murabitun Movement leader Ibrahim Qulaylat by *AL-ANWAR* correspondent Muhammad Majdhub "in Europe;" date not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Majdhub] What are the facts about the attempts by some parties to eliminate differences between the Al-Murabitun, the Amal movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]?

[Qulaylat] There are serious attempts to eliminate the differences between Amal, the PSP, and the Al-Murabitun. But some people should not go to the extent of believing that these are personal differences. The fact is that they are political differences in all aspects. We have begun serious attempts to tackle these differences and to reach common denominators for a joint political and strategic concept at this stage. We, as a movement, are serious in the search for setting up a joint political program with Amal, the PSP, and the other national, pan-Arab, and Islamic forces to confront the current dangers. Despite the importance of this program at this fateful and decisive stage, it does not mean that we, the Independent Nasirite Movement — Al-Murabitun, will rush to accept any solution to the political questions that have caused the differences. We will only do so after being convinced that the other parties will accept the national and pan-Arab political program that we hope to agree on and adhere to.

[Majdhub] What is the movement's evaluation of recent events, particularly the Suhmur massacre and the attack on the U.S. Embassy annex?

[Qulaylat] We must note that the events are linked. The Suhmur massacre affects every Arab and Lebanese and is aimed at their future.

The destruction of the U.S. Embassy annex is a legitimate right and action for every national and Arab man.

We look on these two cases as follows:

1. The Suhmur massacre was the result of the following:

a. The weakness of the official Lebanese stand in confronting Israel's acts in international circles.

The latest display of this weakness was when the Lebanese complaint to the Security Council was presented in the context of a weak complaint on humanitarian grounds over Israel's acts in the south.

b. The most serious aspect of this weakness is the way the U.S. Administration's insolence and arrogance was confronted when it adopted its stand against the Lebanese complaint to the Security Council, which as we said, was a weak complaint on humanitarian grounds.

This veto practically constituted the green light for a decision later implemented by Israel; namely, the Suhmur massacre.

We therefore appraise the latest — for it is not the only one — veto at the Security Council as being the most serious hostile stand at this stage. This stand seems to be the common (?basis) for the new U.S.-Israeli plan, whose features have started to appear. This plan can be summed up as a U.S.-Zionist strategic veto on the Arab and Islamic nation's future, unity, and development.

2. The destruction of the U.S. Embassy annex is, in our view, the result of a committed action carried out by a believing vanguard of our people as a legitimate right in response to the United States, which is behind the veto and Israel's massacres.

[Majdhub] Will you return to Beirut soon?

[Qulaylat] What should be firmly understood is that my delay in returning to Beirut is purely for personal reasons. Only our movement's institutions and our people's will share this decision with me. This is not the only reason. Another one is that I, and those who have the right to share my decision, do not want me to be merely a spectator at a decisive stage marked by limited political action. We have declared our reservations on the current policies. This is not out of line with the responsibilities shouldered by the movement's institutions and its Central Political Body in implementing the movement's political and struggle program.

2 Killed, 4 Wounded in Beirut Clash 29 Sep

NC291444 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The clashes which began at 1445 today in the sector extending from Al-Barbir to the Sodeco area stopped at 1615. The clashes took place between the Lebanese Army and Amal, Progressive Socialist Party, and Hezbollah gunmen. Meanwhile, the Museum-al-Barbir road has been reopened. However, traffic remains light. The Fu'ad Shihab bridge crossing point remains closed.

According to security information, the incident began when armed men tried to kidnap two Lebanese Army soldiers who were standing between the Al-'Ijjah checkpoint and the military court building. The two soldiers took refuge with the 6th Brigade. The gunmen then opened fire at the Army positions, causing a flareup.

According to information available to our correspondent, a number of people were killed and wounded as a result of the clash, including two dead and four wounded among the Amal and PSP gunmen. The two were killed in the clash which took place at 1415 between the 6th Brigade and the gunmen in the Al-Barbir area.

A military source has stated the following:

Following a security incident that took place in the Al-Barbir area at 1320 today, the security situation became tense in the area between Al-Barbir and Sodeco. The responsible military commanders tried to calm the situation, and tension eased significantly.

VOL Claims Terrorist Groups Enter Israel by Sea

NC011149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Lebanese security officials in Beirut have disclosed information about the Palestinian group that tried to infiltrate Israel by sea. According to this information, the group that was thwarted by the Israelis was one of three groups. The other two were able to reach Israel. These groups consist of Palestinian and Lebanese elements intent on carrying out terrorist operations on behalf of 'Arafat's Fatah organization to demonstrate that the PLO leader is still influential and is capable of dealing blows deep inside Israeli territory.

Resistance Operations in South Reported

NC301151 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters amushed an Israeli occupation forces patrol on the 'Aramta-Mlikh Road in Jazzin District with gunfire at dawn today, destroying two vehicles and killing or wounding several Israeli soldiers. Military helicopters were seen evacuating casualties, despite the security cordon imposed in the area.

A mine went off under an Israeli tank on the Mdukha Road, destroying it and killing or wounding its crew.

Ihdin Report on Resistance

NC020730 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Lebanese resistance members yesterday carried out two daring operations in Sidon and on the 'Aramta-Mlikh road. They attacked an Israeli position in Sidon with automatic weapons. They also planted a land mine on Mardoukh road in western Al-Biqa', which later exploded under a Zionist tank, destroying it effectively.

Reports also say that resistance men attacked an enemy patrol on the 'Aramta-Malikh road near Jazzin. The attack left six enemy personnel dead and two vehicles damaged, in addition to an unknown number of wounded.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' Delivers Speech at UN

JN012007 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has stated that the imperialists and Zionists are conniving with some Arab leaders to violate Arab consensus and shirk their Arab responsibilities while claiming they are worried about the fragmented Arab state of affairs and call for unity but only under the Israeli umbrella. [as heard]

This was contained in a speech Faruq al-Shar' delivered at the UN General Assembly a short while ago. Al-Shar' stressed the importance of the Middle East from the cultural, historical, and strategic point of view and the events it had experienced throughout history in view of its important geographic location and the huge resources it possesses. Al-Shar' also highlighted the objectives of imperialism and Zionism, which seek to impose their control to entrench their colonialist interests in the region.

The Syrian foreign minister also spoke about the threats the Arab nation is facing as a result of the attempts by imperialism and Zionism to impose capitulationist agreements on it within the framework of the Camp David accords. He also warned the world of the gravity of these attempts and the danger that results from complete U.S. commitment to support the Zionist entity with all means and transform it into a huge military arsenal to pose threats to Arab security and world peace. He also drew attention to the seriousness of the strategic alliance between the Zionist entity and the United States.

Al-Shar' stressed that a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace can only be achieved through the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, and by enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their national inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on the soil of Palestine.

Al-Shar' reiterated Syria's stand in support of the convocation of an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations. He also condemned Israel and the United States for rejecting the convocation of this conference, describing this rejection as a cancellation of the UN role, a defiance of the international community's will, and an attempt to impose capitulation on the Arabs. He also condemned the U.S. use of the veto in the UN Security Council to protect Israel and to encourage it to pursue its policies of expansion, settlements, and racism in the region. He recalled the tragedies caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the crimes that Israeli forces had committed, and the U.S. military involvement which accompanied all this.

Al-Shar' emphasized the importance of the abrogation of the 17 May agreement to the Lebanese national accord march. Al-Shar' said: As soon as the ill-omened agreement was abrogated, the guns became silent over almost all of Lebanon, a national dialogue began among the Lebanese parties for the first time in 10 years, a national unity government was formed, political and social tensions decreased, barriers between East and West Beirut collapsed, and Tripoli resumed its normal life. Al-Shar' added that agreement was also reached on security plans and political reforms that will restore security to the other parts of Lebanon and will enable all Lebanese factions to participate in political activities without exception. Al-Shar' said: However, what calls for anxiety is the continuation of the Israeli occupation of large parts of Lebanon. But the Lebanese national resistance, which came to life in the wake of the Israeli invasion, will not rest until Lebanon is liberated from Israeli occupation.

Al-Shar' Receives Algerian, Iranian Officials

JN011953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in New York yesterday evening. During the meeting, the discussion dealt with the current developments in the region and ways of confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes which seek to impose capitulation on the Arabs.

Faruq al-Shar' had earlier received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi with whom he discussed developments in the region, and the importance of abiding by Arab summit resolutions, specifically the ninth summit resolutions.

Hafiz al-Asad Receives Algerian Officials

JN011136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, secretary of the FLN Permanent Secretariat. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the vice president; (Abdelkader Belkacem), adviser at the Algerian president's office; and Salih Boujoumaa, Algeria's ambassador in Damascus. Talks dealt with the Arab situation and developments and issues of common concern.

YSP Official Arrives in Damascus

JN012141 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2040 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 1 Oct (SANA) — 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria within the framework of the fraternal relations existing between the Ba'th Party and Syria on the one hand and the YSP and the PDRY on the other. The visit also comes within the framework of consultations on events of mutual interest to the two countries and parties. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Mit'ib Shinan, Ba'th Party National Command member, the head and members of the Foreign Relations Office, and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

Khaddam Receives YSP Official

JN021020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 2 Oct (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, and the accompanying delegation this morning. The PDRY ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the latest developments in the region.

Ba'th Party Official Receives Lebanese Leaders

JN012056 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received this evening a delegation representing the Lebanese national and progressive parties. The delegation comprises Comrade 'Asim Qansuh, Ba'th Party regional secretary; Comrade George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general; and Comrade 'Isam Mahayiri, Syrian Social Nationalist Party leader. Talks during the meeting dealt with the latest developments in the Arab arena in general and in the Lebanese arena in particular, as well as the tasks the Lebanese national forces are performing in the struggle to remove the Zionist invasion forces from the occupied Lebanese territories and to carry out political and social reforms in Lebanon.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar stressed Syria's principled stand supporting the Lebanese people and their national and progressive forces to achieve national accord, liberate Lebanese territory, and reunite the Lebanese people as an independent entity within their Arab framework.

Those attending the meeting condemned the Jordanian regime's decision to resume relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt, a step which violates Arab summit resolutions, seeks to rearrange the agents' roles for the implementation of U.S.-Zionist schemes — foremost being the Reagan plan — and seeks to wipe out the achievements scored by the Arab nation, particularly the abrogation of the 17 May agreement.

They also condemned the Moroccan regime's call for a summit conference whose only purpose would have been to cover for the Jordanian regime's step, disavow Arab resolutions, and submit to the Camp David course. They also stressed their determination to pursue the struggle with the other Arab national and progressive forces for confronting the new treasonous step and the conspiracies by U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary parties in a front that would rally around Arab Syria, the bastion of steadfastness and the base for liberation.

They called on all the Arab forces and countries to shoulder their responsibilities in confronting and foiling the new conspiracy, and pursuing the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative.

Mashariqah Warns Jordan on Ties With Egypt

JN301810 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah has addressed a meeting held by the Professional Unions' Bureau. He spoke about our country's domestic policy and accomplishments as well as its decisive confrontation of imperialist, Zionist, and agent reactionary plots. He praised President Hafiz al-Asad's wise and brave leadership, which has turned Syria into an object of hope for the Arab masses to liberate the occupied Arab territories and build a society of progress and socialism.

Mashariqah condemned the preparations made by King Husayn's regime to move into the Camp David course by restoring relations with the Egyptian regime. He said the history of pan-Arab struggle confirms that the destiny of agents and hirelings will be no better than that of Al-Sadat.

He also spoke about the Iraqi-Iranian war and the destruction it has brought to Iraq's human and economic potentials as well as its negative effects on the pan-Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Mashariqah briefed the conferees on the suspect role being played by Yasir 'Arafat since his fall into the snares of imperialist and Zionist schemes. He stressed that Syria, with its masses' support for the historic leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to be the vanguard of pan-Arab struggle, the carrier of the banner of liberation and unity, and a center for joint Arab action against imperialism and Zionism.

Concluding, Mashariqah praised the struggle of the Syrian professional unions against internal and external plots for the sake of achieving the masses' aspirations to unity, freedom, and socialism.

Al-Kasm Criticizes Jordan, Morocco at Cabinet Meeting

JN011214 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm chaired a Cabinet meeting at 1100 today. At the beginning of the meeting, a political review was made of the new developments in the region. In this regard, Al-Kasm explained that the aim of the Jordanian decision to restore relations with the Egyptian regime is a blatant attempt to open the road for Camp David, which is a deviation from Arab consensus and a clear violation both of the ninth Arab summit resolutions and of the resolutions of all Arab summits.

The prime minister said that the Moroccan regime's call for holding an emergency summit conference, the Jordanian decision, and various moves in this direction indicate that there is a new U.S.-Zionist plot to escalate schemes against the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation by strengthening the factors that push the region toward capitulation. This comes after Syria, supported by the Arab nation's masses, was able to comprehensively face the U.S. and Israeli plots and to check all capitulationist trends.

The prime minister asserted that the Syrian stand under President Hafiz al-Asad will be further strengthened and affirmed by foiling the new plots and their aims. He said that this stand, derived from people's will, will remain a pillar for all the national and pan-Arab forces in the Arab homeland. He said that failure has been the lot of the enemies, plotters, and connivers in the past stage. He added that failure will also be their lot in the next stage.

The Cabinet then discussed some economic issues and a number of topics on its agenda. The Cabinet approved a number of draft laws and decrees.

Assembly Member Condemns Jordanian-Egyptian Ties

JN281624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva — Dr Muhsin Bilal, member of the People's Assembly and head of the Syrian delegation to the 72d IPU conference, has condemned the Jordanian regime's decision to resume diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime. In an exclusive statement to KUNA today, Dr Bilal said that the Jordanian decision violates all the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad calling for the boycott of the Egyptian regime since it concluded a peace treaty with the Zionist enemy, compromised Arab rights, and signed the Camp David accords, which severed Egypt from the Arab body and joined it to the U.S.-Zionist camp. Dr Bilal affirmed that Syria will oppose normalization of relations with the Egyptian regime as long as it is chained to the Camp David accords.

Dr Bilal referred to recent statements by Egyptian officials in which they said that the Egyptian regime will absolutely not go back on the conspiratorial Camp David accords. This means, he emphasized, that the Egyptian regime is still toeing the U.Z.-Zionist line.

Bahraini Front Cited on Jordan-Egypt Move

JN011540 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 1 Oct (SANA) — The popular front in Bahrain [al-jabhah al-sha'biyah fi al-Bahrain], has denounced the Jordanian regime's move to restore diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime. In a statement distributed here today, the Front said that the Jordanian move falls within the framework of an imperialist-Zionist plan to link the Jordanian regime with the Camp David accord and Reagan's plan, and consequently liquidate the Palestine question.

In its statement, the Front also called for expelling the Jordanian regime from the Arab League and tightening the siege against it to compel Jordan to retreat from this treacherous step. It also called for establishing a large national alliance to topple the agent regime and all the forces of capitulation and defeatism.

Press Denounces Restoration of Jordan-Egypt Ties

AL-THAWRAH Derides Decision

JN290736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Text] The strong Arab campaign against Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime, fettered by the Camp David shackles, has continued. Various official circles and Arab parties and organizations have asserted that the Jordanian stand is a new link in the chain of plotting against the Arab nation and its principal issue, Palestine.

In an editorial headlined "Deception Will Not Conceal the Real Plot," *AL-THAWRAH* says: The statements made by some Jordanian officials, in an attempt to justify the restoration of relations between the Jordanian regime and the Camp David regime in Egypt, are paradoxical and a source for ridicule. They want to deceive the Arab citizen in general and the Jordanian citizen in particular with their deceptive campaign in which they claim that the Jordanian regime's move is in the interest of Arab solidarity and does not mean a recognition of Camp David.

We do not know how the Jordanian regime's decision can deceive anyone. As admitted by officials in Washington, Tel Aviv, and Cairo, the objective and timing of this decision came as part of a U.S. plan, one of whose sides is the Camp David plot and the other the so-called Reagan initiative. What is strange in the deception campaign launched by some Jordanian officials is that it tries to ignore all that has been broadcast and announced on the timing and aims of the Jordanian move. There is unanimity that it was a step toward Camp David and basically aims at recognizing and negotiating with Israel for the sake of liquidating the Palestine question in favor of the Zionist scheme. This has prompted Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shamir [as heard] to announce that the Jordanian regime's move is a victory for Camp David.

The paper adds: The Arab citizen, who is well aware of this fact, cannot be deceived by the Jordanian officials' claims that this conspiratorial step toward Camp David is in the interest of Arab solidarity because the Jordanian regime's action is a stab at Arab struggle and a fragmentation of this solidarity. That is, unless the Jordanian officials mean the capitulatory Arab solidarity that mortgages the Arab cause, rights, and occupied lands to the United States and Israel and ties the Arab will to the humiliating Camp David shackles.

Behind its wicked calls for solidarity, the Jordanian regime hides a poisonous knife brandished against real Arab solidarity with the aim of stabbing and exterminating it. They are calling for a capitulatory solidarity under which Arab rights can be relinquished and Arab destinies can be handed over to the imperialist and Zionist enemies.

Concluding, the paper says: By their crooked logic and false masks, they cannot deceive or delude the Arab citizen nor conceal the real plot being concocted in Washington and Tel Aviv, because the Arab citizen is fully aware that his militant and historic role at this stage is based on confronting the capitulatory plot, its accomplices, and instruments and on channelling the region's events and developments into a context serving his national and pan-Arab objectives and preserves his central issue, the Palestine question.

TISHRIN Condemns Husayn's Diplomacy

JN290921 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA) — In today's editorial, *TISHRIN* asserts that the Jordanian regime's move to restore relations with the Egyptian regime, the Camp David regime, is a prelude to its future course and capitulation. The paper says: The content of this decision is not surprising, but is a natural extension of King Husayn's old policy and is a climax to the long eras of dirty, black diplomacy followed by the king and his regime in dealing with the Palestinian cause.

TISHRIN continues: 'Arafat's eagerness to recognize Israel unconditionally and his visit to Jordan after the Jordanian move was announced are enough to expose the reality of the black diplomacy practiced behind the scenes in the imperialist capitals — Washington, London, and Tel Aviv — in coordination with Husayn and Mubarak.

TISHRIN adds: The most dangerous aspect of Husayn's decision, which undermined Arab consensus and the Arab summits' resolutions, is that it came during the most erosive stage of the history of the Zionist entity — politically, economically, and socially. It seems as if Husayn wants to save Israel from its dilemma, and work with Israel to obstruct closing the Lebanese file and to abort the Arab and Lebanese victory over Israel.

TISHRIN says: We can understand the meaning of fabricating hostility toward Syria. The path of treachery of any person or regime and the deviation from the national and pan-Arab line must begin with hostility toward Syria. Hence, we find the clear explanation of the hostility of Husayn, 'Arafat, Al-Sadat, and Saddam toward Syria.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* asserts that Syria will adhere to its pan-Arab and principled stands. Nobody can believe that treachery can be so simple without being punished and deterred. The paper says: A new Al-Sadat will not be allowed to liquidate the cause with a treacherous, killing stab. Syria is studying ways to confront this new situation, and it will find the ways to confront this situation.

TISHRIN Raps Husayn, 'Arafat

JN300836 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Road to Conspiracy Is Blocked" *TISHRIN* says: The concise Syrian statement on Jordan's resumption of its relations with the Egyptian regime reflects a declared Syrian viewpoint which is very well known by the Jordanian regime. This viewpoint is based on Syria's wide experience and knowledge of this regime's history and policy over many decades.

TISHRIN adds that the Jordanian step was expected at any moment. What is more serious is that something more grave is expected from the Amman rulers who, as everyone knows, preceded Al-Sadat in their contacts with the Zionist rulers and have lost no opportunity in searching for any settlement that would liquidate the Palestinian cause.

The paper adds: To cut a long story short about the Jordanian regime, its history, and its role in the region, it suffices to say that there can be no just, comprehensive, and lasting solutions between the weak and the strong, that no peace can be achieved between a usurper and its victim, and that balance alone is the key to any solution. Therefore, all these steps, moves, and maneuvers are merely buffooneries practiced by those who have no stands and no objective other than maintaining their thrones and protecting their posts even if this takes place by carrying out tasks conflicting with the interests of their people and their nation. Had it been otherwise, they would have remained committed to the nation's stand and exercised patience, instead of panting after capitulatory solutions every time they are brandished by the coveters.

In its "Behind the News" column *TISHRIN* says: 'Arafat's responsibility with respect to the resumption of relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt cannot be dissociated from Husayn's responsibility. 'Arafat's responsibility even exceeds that of Husyan's because the latter's course has always been clear while the former has joined the bandwagon of the Palestinian revolution and assumed its command before turning against it. For many years, 'Arafat overtly and covertly conspired against the Palestinian revolution until he recently revealed his true face. The paper says that 'Arafat's hostility to Syria, as is the case with Husayn, stems from the fact that Syria is the insurmountable obstacle on the road to capitulation. Had it not been for Syria, they would have been able to disguise capitulation in many forms, and its success would have been inevitable. Had it not been for Syria, the sincere Palestinian revolutionaries would have been overcome, their voices muffled and their moves contained.

TISHRIN concludes by saying: However, Syria is lying in wait. Syria is lying in wait and will never permit the conspiracy to be peddled. Syria has the necessary experience, strength, and stamina to enable it to reverse the conspirators' schemes and dissipate their demented dreams.

Damascus Calls for Confrontation

JN291315 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Arab League member states continue to denounce the Jordanian regime's decision to resume relations with the Egyptian regime. Their statements varied in their tone, strength, and firmness. However, none of them welcomed the Jordanian regime's move. In their statements, the Arab countries said that the decision to sever relations with Al-Sadat's regime was according to an Arab resolution adopted at the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad — a conference held to confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the Arab homeland and the Arab nation's national cause. This means that the Arab countries condemn the Jordanian regime for violating the unified Arab stand and the Arab summits' resolutions.

The official Jordanian claims that the Jordanian move serves Arab solidarity and Egypt's return to the Arab fold, could not justify this Jordanian decision to the Arab countries because these claims are unconvincing and baseless. These claims do not justify encroachment on the Arab summit conferences' resolutions. He who violates Arab summit conferences' resolutions regarding the pan-Arab cause and its branches will not hesitate to repudiate other resolutions connected with the pan-Arab cause, such as the Rabat summit conference's resolution regarding the representation of the Palestinian people by the PLO. He who joins Egypt, which is chained to the Camp David accords and with a capitulatory peace treaty, will not hesitate to follow in the steps of the Al-Sadat regime and become completely subservient to the United States and capitulate to Israel.

Senior Jordanian officials did not hesitate to meet with senior officials from the Zionist entity, established on Palestinian territory, and negotiate with them on the Arab Palestinian people's cause without authorization and contrary to their declared stands and the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conferences. Nor did these senior Jordanian officials hesitate to hold secret contacts with the United States and other countries to enter the den of imperialist and Zionist thieves. What prevented the Jordanian regime in the past from exposing its real face and from entering the Camp David and the Reagan camp was the cohesive Arab stand, the existence of a minimum degree of joint Arab action, and the effectiveness of Arab solidarity in accepted degrees hostile to U.S. imperialism and Israel.

Today, the Jordanian regime, the United States, and Israel believe that the Arab situation allows them to embark on a new step to tame the Arabs, to impose a U.S.-Israeli solution on them, to escalate differences among their ranks, and to drag the Arab countries separately to the imperialist-Israeli capitulation table.

What is required from the Arab countries now is that they must not be satisfied with issuing statements. They must embark on initiatives to change the Arab situation, to achieve its cohesion, to move it toward defending pan-Arab commitments and the national cause, and to avoid the jolts which may be created by some parties' failure to adopt stands that satisfy the Arab masses and are in harmony with their demands, stands, and aspirations.

Provoking the Arab masses will not pass without consequences. Those who hesitate to confront the Jordanian regime's move will be responsible for the consequences. Bringing Egypt back to the Arab fold is one thing, but joining Egypt and Camp David is another. If every Arab fosters the hope that an Egypt liberated from the chains of Camp David and capitulation to Israel can one day return to its natural, leading position in the Arab ranks, then every Arab, who is honest and concerned about his pan-Arab cause will fiercely resist all attempts to join Camp David through the lie of restoring relations with Egypt, which is chained to Camp David.

Damascus on Emergency Summit

JN011320 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, King Hassan II of Morocco has come up with a proposal to convene an emergency Arab summit. The topic to be discussed by the proposed summit is the Jordanian regime's decision to resume relations with the Egyptian regime, which is linked to the Camp David accords and the capitulation treaty with Israel.

Simpletons might think that the purpose of this proposal is to reach a joint Arab decision, to unify Arab ranks, and to tackle a sudden pressing problem in the Arab arena. But does the Jordanian regime's decision call for a conference and new resolutions?

It is clear to King Hassan II and all Arab governments, as well as to all followers of developments in the Arab arena that the Arab states' severance of relations with the Egyptian regime was baseed on a unanimous decision adopted at the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad. The decision to sever relations with Al-Sadat's regime was neither directed against Egypt and the Egyptian people nor against Egypt's status in the Arab homeland and the world at large. That decision was joint Arab action against a U.S.-Israeli plot backed by Al-Sadat against Egypt and the other Arab states as well as against the Arab national cause and Arab unity. That decision was in defense of the Egyptian people's freedom, honor, status, and leading role in the Arab homeland as well as in defense of Arab national interests and the unity of Arab ranks. The decision adopted by the ninth Summit was a binding decision, because it stemmed from a pan-Arab commitment to the cause of the Arab nation. It was a reply to a unilateral treasonous stand adopted by Al-Sadat's regime when it separated from the Arab ranks, violated pan-Arab commitment, joined the ranks of those who submitted to U.S. imperialism, and shamelessly capitulated with Israel.

Al-Sadat's experiment has proven that his line represented humiliation and betrayal of Egypt's national cause and the Arab nation's cause. On the other hand the line adopted by the rejectors of Camp David represented defense of the Arab nation's interests and cause. Al-Sadat's experiment has refuted all the excuses presented by Al-Sadat himself and some of his supporters and sympathizers to justify the signing of the Camp David accords. Since the current Egyptian regime is still committed to the Camp David accords and the treaty of capitulation to Israel and all their concomittants , the basis for the ninth Summit's decision to sever relations with the Egyptian regime still exists. The ninth summit decision is binding on all the Arab states that adopted it. The decision and its justifications are still valid. Therefore, any deviation from this decision calls for condemnation, denunciation, and sanctions. There is no need whatsoever for conferences and meetings. The right is clear and the falsehood is also clear.

When the Jordanian regime deviates from the Arab policy decided in Arab summits and violates its commitment to summit decisions, pan-Arab duty demands that it be confronted with all the necessary firmness and condemned for its action. Calling a conference to discuss the decision can only be construed as an an attempt to evade pan-Arab duty, to cast doubt on the validity of the decisions of the ninth Arab summit, and make evasion of pan-Arab commitments an acceptable political trend in the Arab arena, with all the dangers of encouraging others to join the Camp David bandwagon.

What is required in the Arab arena is to affirm the commitment to Arab summit decisions, not to encourage evasion of this commitment. If direct methods have failed to persuade other Arabs to join Camp David in all its aspects, including complete subservience to U.S. imperialism and capitulation to Israel and its ambitions to dominate the entire region, indirect methods to make them accept this subservience and capitulation will also fail. If there is to be rivalry in the Arab arena it should be on adhering to pan-Arab obligations, not protecting those who deviate from these obligations.

TISHRIN on Jordan's Aims

JN020759 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on the Jordanian regime's restoring its relations with the Egyptian regime, *TISHRIN* asks: What after the Jordanian step?

Answering this question, the paper says: King Hassan II's swift move to contain the pan-Arab wrath against the Jordanian step by calling for a summit to look into the possibility of undermining the Baghdad summit resolution and adopting the Jordanian policy as a compulsory course for all the Arabs, is only the first move in an onslaught by those Arabs running after the U.S. strategy, that is, the strategy of imposing peace with Israel on the Arabs probably in accordance with a formula only slightly different from that of Camp David. Therefore, King Hassan's step is an attempt to grant life to King Husayn's policy.

Subsequent moves to impose the trend from which King Husayn's policy sprang will go beyond the attempts at holding an Arab summit to spread this trend. These moves will be transformed into tangible measures against the Arab nationalists who adopt resistance against the Zionist onslaught. The struggle between the two sides will be accompanied by further reactionary plots against the Arab nationalists and by differences over priorities. The Arab nationalists will defend themselves against the plots and the attempts to forge the nation's will.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: Undoubtedly, the future of this homeland will be contingent on the result of this struggle. The Arab nationalist trend must triumph because it is the trend of the future.

In another comment under the caption "Exposed Aims," *TISHRIN* says: The Camp David partners are moving swiftly to realize the U.S. and Israeli dreams in the region, particularly since the Reagan administration needs a push for its policy in the region to preserve its seat in the White House. This could be effected through the Reagan plan and by extricating the Peres government from its political and economic crises.

Husayn's decision and Hassan's move have come to deal a blow to the pan-Arab struggle, which Syria is waging with extreme boldness and determination, now that Syria has brilliantly emerged as a firm, principled country, realizing great victory over the imperialist-Zionist plots. These plots were meant to succeed in Lebanon so as to spread in the region, but Syria determinedly and confidently foiled them.

TISHRIN adds: Our nation's masses are called on to renew their struggle and confront and foil the plots of the Camp David partners. Syria's Al-Asad, who was able to curb the Camp David agreements and confront all the capitulationist projects aimed to liquidate the Palestinian cause, will today confront Husayn's new step with more vehemence and stronger determination. Syria will foil this step and will not allow another Al-Sadat in the region.

Egypt, Iraq To Sign Trade Deal, Resume Ties

JN281650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Cairo paper *AL-AKHBAR* reported in a dispatch today that the Egyptian and Iraqi regimes will conclude another commercial deal in October worth $100 million. The paper said the purpose of this deal, which follows a similar one concluded in August to the tune of $70 million, is to strengthen trade relations between the two regimes. The *AL-AKHBAR* dispatch reinforced political observers' speculation that the Iraqi regime might be the next after Jordan to resume normal diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime.

Shamir Meets Shultz, Explains Economic Problems

TA012107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] In a meeting with George Shultz at UN headquarters in New York, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir explained Israel's economic problems and the ways adopted by the government to overcome the crisis. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that part of the meeting was between the two men alone and part of it was attended by senior officials of both countries.

George Shultz asked for details about Shamir's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Shamir reiterated Israel's opposition to holding an international conference about the Middle East crisis. Shultz expressed a similar view. Israel's objection to the Soviet plan to hold an international conference on the Middle East was also raised in the meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and the UN Secretary General.

Shultz will confer again with Shamir within a few days in Washington when the foreign minister accompanies Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Peres Rescinds Decision To Close Arabic Newspaper

Journalists Protest Closing

TA291248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 29 sep 84

[Text] Approximately 20 Jewish and Arab correspondents staged a demonstration this morning near the *AL-'AWDAH* offices and Raymonda Al-Tawil's news agency to protest the authorities' intention of closing them down. Raymonda al-Tawil explained the situation, and the journalists later flew banners. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Al-Tawil will confer with Interior Ministry representatives in 2 days to discuss the intention to close down the offices. The authorities believe that Al-Tawil's journalistic activity is linked to the PLO, and is financed by it.

Knesset Member Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement has called upon Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin not to close down Raymonda al-Tawil's East Jerusalem office, saying it is inconceivable that while the office operated continuously throughout the 7 years of Likud reign, this office will be closed by none other than the Labor Party during the first month of its rule. He claims it would be a fatal mistake to inaugurate a new Cabinet's term by showing a policy of a firmer hand on political activities precisely at a time when a liberal policy is required.

Voids Previous Decision

TA300628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has canceled a decision to shut down the *AL-'AWDAH* newspaper and the news agency office belonging to Raymonda al-Tawil. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned from sources dealing with such matters that after Peres learned from the media that the offices were going to be closed, he became furious and asked that the matter be investigated. The examination showed that the decision was made prior to the establishment of the unity government, and the prime minister instructed the security officers dealing with the matter to cancel it.

Al-Tawil, Aide Pleased

TA300846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The owners of the Palestine Press Services and the weekly *AL-'AWDAH* have expressed great satisfaction at the reported cancellation of the decision to close the press services offices and the newspaper. Raymonda al-Tawil and Ibrahim Qar'in [Al-Tawil's aide] told our correspondent Arye Gus that this is a wise decision, and expressed the hope that additional steps will be taken to alleviate the plight of not only the press in the territories, but also the Palestinians living under the rule of conquest. At the same time, they added, they will still attend the meeting tomorrow with the person in charge of the region on behalf of the Interior Ministry to discuss the letters warning of the intention to close the newspaper.

Meeting Ends; Al-Tawil Comments

TA011107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The meeting between the Interior Ministry's Jerusalem District Commissioner and Raymonda al-Tawil in Jerusalem has just ended. Al-Tawil's lawyer, Amnon Zikhroni, rejected the claim by the authorities that her news agency office and the *AL-'AWDAH* magazine work for the PLO. The district commissioner said that he will examine the lawyer's arguments. Raymonda al-Tawil herself told our correspondent Arye Gus that she has faith in the judgment of the Israeli Government and in the wisdom of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. She recalled that yesterday it was reported that the prime minister is against closing the news agency office and the magazine. Knesset Member Matityahu Peled also attended today's meeting.

Husayn Speech Evokes Mild Foreign Ministry View

TA011531 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has issued a more moderate reaction [to Jordanian King Husayn's remarks] than Peres, perhaps because its expectations had been lower. Husayn's remarks are not surprising but regrettable, the Foreign Ministry's communique states. For 17 years the Jordanian ruler has consistently rejected any Israeli peace initiative. At the beginning it may have been hoped that the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations heralded a change in the Jordanian position about joining the negotiations. However, all these hopes have been proved false.

These were the reactions. What about the interpretations of Husayn's aggressive speech today? It is assessed in Jerusalem that after he restored relations with Egypt and brought Syria's wrath upon him, Husayn sought to balance his move with hawkish and uncompromising words about Israel. It is believed in the capital that Husayn is continuing with his well-known game of evincing erratic displays of moderation and toughness, one to appease the United States, the other to please the extremist Arab countries.

Speech Pleases Likud Ministers

TA021029 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Likud ministers yesterday expressed satisfaction with King Husayn's refusal to join negotiations with Israel, and told the *DAVAR* correspondent that "the Jordanian option is dead."

The ministers — who belong both to the Herut and the Liberal Likud factions — emphasized that in fact "the prime minister's hope is lost, along with that of all those who wanted to advance the peace through Jordan."

The Likud ministers emphasized that: "The Alignment's way and its platform have been proven irrelevant to events in the region." According to the Likud ministers, an effort must now be made to renew the autonomy talks and, if these efforts are rejected, Israel must take unilateral steps and consider the possibility of implementing Israeli sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

Contrary to this, the prime minister still hopes that in the final event it will be possible to bring Jordan to the negotiating table, and he intends to examine this possibility in his talk with President Reagan in Washington next week.

Despite the atmosphere of disappointment prevailing in the prime minister's office, Peres' associates said that Husayn's statements must not be viewed as a political stand for the next 10 years, but only as a tactical move." [no initial quotation marks as published]

Husayn Said To Bar Rejectionists From PNC Session

TA301008 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Yehuda Litani report]

[Text] Authoritative Palestinian sources reported last night that in his meeting in Amman with 'Arafat last week, King Husayn said the PNC conference could be held in the Jordanian capital only if the rejectionist front organizations do not participate. It was reported that Yasir 'Arafat asked the Jordanian king to allow the conference to be held there, but Husayn said that the absence of the extremist organizations is a prerequisite. The sources added that King Husayn hopes that if they do not participate, the Government of Israel will allow representatives from the territories to participate in the conference. 'Arafat left Jordan for Kuwait over the weekend, but it looks as though he is still hoping for a positive response from the monarch.

The sources also added that following the resumption of ties between Jordan and Egypt, Jordanian, Egyptian, and Iraqi diplomats have recently engaged in secret contacts in a bid to resume Iraqi-Egyptian relations. Evidently these contacts, according to the sources, will yield results soon, as Iraq is seriously considering following in the footsteps of Jordan — almost its only ally in its war with Iran — in resuming ties with Egypt.

Observers in Jerusalem said yesterday that if the PNC convenes in Amman without rejectionist front representatives, this would make the split within the PLO an official fact, and would present the Israeli Government with a serious dilemma regarding the participation of representatives from the territories in the meeting. There is no doubt, the observers said, that the Likud representatives in the unity government will strongly oppose such a move, which could open the door for a new political initiative with the participation of a PLO faction.

Polls published in the East Jerusalem press this morning on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt indicate that most of the respondents (public figures and past and present mayors) living in the territories and East Jerusalem welcome this move. The only exception was former Nabulus Mayor Bassam Al-Shak'ah, who replied that he strongly opposes it.

Treasury Considers Steps To Heal Economy

Currency Reserves Decline

TA011702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Israel's foreign currency reserves dropped to an unprecedented low of $2.88 billion in September. Approximately $323 million were drawn from the reserves last month.

Contrary to the drop in foreign currency reserves, money printing was curbed last month and the government even reduced the money in circulation by over 143 billion shekels. Most of this sum is attributable to the recently instituted dollar-linked savings program. The government budget also showed a deficit last month, although it was lower than the month before.

Dollarization Again Considered

TA020819 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Senior Treasury officials are convinced that a programme of monetary reform, possibly including dollarization, must eventually be implemented.

The officials have said that there is no alternative to a reform, given the government's loss of control over economic developments. They added that officials on the decision-making level, including several ministers, opposed the idea and have prevented it from being discussed. The officials added that at the Bank of Israel there is still opposition to dollarization, since there is concern that the public may take advantage of the plan to finance purchases of huge amounts of foreign currency, using savings and other financial assets.

Limitation of Imports Viewed

TA020817 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] The Treasury was yesterday considering imposing limitations on imports, including a temporary ban on imports of consumer durables.

This development followed the report released earlier in the day by the Bank of Israel that the country's foreign-currency reserves fell $323 million last month.

Imposing limitations on imports was discussed yesterday evening by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon. There is serious concern as to the possible repercussions of this proposal abroad, especially in countries with strong commercial ties with Israel.

The central bank said the level of reserves stood at $2.088 billion at the end of September, but this official figure includes some $325 million transferred to the reserves by a Treasury and Bank of Israel bookkeeping exercise by means of a change in the liquidity requirements of foreign residents' accounts. Without this exercise the reserves would have totalled $1.763 billion at the end of last month.

According to economic observers, the latest drop in the foreign-currency reserves puts Israel in a very delicate position. The reserve level of $1.7 billion means that Israel has sufficient foreign currency to finance imports for only 40 days. In the past the figure of $3 billion was considered to be the "red line" for reserves, since it could finance two months of imports.

Old Economic Steps Scored

TA010817 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Avi Temkin report]

[Text] Former Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad's policy is described as a failure in an official report released yesterday by the Bank of Israel. The report also warns against using inflation as a means of eroding wages and incomes. The report, titled "Recent Economic Developments," surveys the economy from January to August this year.

Kohen-Orgad's policies "provided only a temporary, limited alleviation of Israel's deteriorating foreign-exchange position, and this at the cost of a big jump in the inflation rate," the report states.

Summing up the economy in the period reviewed as "a disturbing combination of soaring inflation, sluggish economic activity and high unemployment," the report does point out that the trade balance continued to improve, albeit at a diminishing pace.

The report says the government tried to bring down demand and, consequently, imports by speeding up the depreciation of the shekel and by raising controlled prices, on the assumption that other prices, wages, financial assets and credit would increase more slowly.

"The weak point of this policy was, from the very outset, prices," the report says. Inflation soared to an annual rate of 400 percent, causing a loss in output, as well as adverse effects on the distribution of income, wealth and the tax burden.

These developments were accompanied by growing public uncertainty, generating expectations of a large devaluation which in turn caused a large increase in the demand for foreign currency, financed by government monetary injections into the economy.

The government deficit was 95 percent higher in real terms in January-July 1984 than it was in the last quarter of 1984, due to the drop in tax revenue.

The unemployment rate, meanwhile, reached 5.7 percent in the first quarter of 1984 and a 15-year peak of 5.9 percent in the second quarter of the year, the report says.

The report also indirectly criticizes the current government's recent steps. The situation calls for the urgent adoption of a clear policy that will restore economic stability and lead to a sustained reduction in inflation, renewed economic growth and a strengthened balance of payments.

Finance Official Resigns

TA301331 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has accepted the resignation of Director General Nisim Barukh, and it appears his replacement will be appointed today. In his substantive yet sharp letter of resignation, Barukh said that at the end of the previous Cabinet's term his office had prepared a comprehensive plan that required a political decision. He had thought a national unity government would be able to make such decisions. Now he believes that in light of this Cabinet's latest decisions, it will not be able to implement the plan. The original plan would have put greater burdens on the employers than on salaried people, but the steps the Treasury has decided on will harm salaried people and those earning low incomes more, and will contribute to greater inflation, making the cost of living increment meaningless.

The outgoing director general believes that in the future there will be no other alternative but to go back again to the measures drawn up by the Finance Ministry, if not even harsher measures, or a crisis may develop.

Likud Expected To Oppose Rabin Chairmanship

TA021041 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by David Moshiyov]

[Excerpts] In talks held between Labor Party ministers, it was decided that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will be chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs.

It should be noted that the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs is only one of several committees that have not been named; it can be assumed that the Likud will not give up the chairmanship of this committee very easily.

Security Sources Assess Withdrawal From Lebanon

TA012033 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Senior security sources this evening assessed that we can expect lengthy negotiations and a prolonged waiting time for an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon and peace in Galilee. This has been reported by our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky.

Following information that reached Jerusalem after the trip of Assistant Secretary of State Murphy, it is still unclear who will be the partners to the negotiations, and through whom these negotiations will be conducted. The security sources stress that Syria's willingness in principle to have an agreement does not hint at prospects in the near future, and may even indicate a tough Syrian opening move.

Syrians Identify Group Holding U.S. Official

TA021219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1108 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A Beirut paper says the same group is holding a Saudi Arabian diplomat and two Americans kidnapped in Beirut. The pro-Syrian daily *AL-SHARQ* says the Saudi diplomat, (Husayn Farash), may be released soon. He was abducted in January. The papers says the Syrians have identified the group holding the Saudi diplomat and President al-Asad has expressed an interest in getting him released.

It says the group, which it does not name, is also holding two Americans. One is William Buckley, the political officer at the American Embassy who was kidnapped in March, and the other is television newsman Jeremy Levine, who disappeared around the same time. A third American was abducted in May, but the paper did not mention him.

Increase in Naval Attack Attempts Noted

TA300624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The terrorists have stepped up their efforts to attack Israel from the sea. They have been training squads in Lebanon and in other countries, and have recently purchased naval equipment suitable for attacks from the sea.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the Israeli Navy has had to face this danger by means of a coastal detection and alert system, and with Dabur boats that patrol the coasts. Recently the IDF has increased its alertness.

Over the past few years, the Israeli Navy has prevented a number of attempted attacks; attacks have even been prevented by attacking the home base of terrorists.

Vegetable Exports to Lebanon Net $14 Million

TA021042 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Report by agricultural affairs correspondent David Moshiyov]

[Excerpts] In the agricultural season of 1983-84 — from October 1983 to September 1984 — Israel's vegetable exports to Lebanon amounted to $14 million, compared to $8 million the previous year. The total amount of vegetable exports to world markets in 1983-84 amounted to 120,000 tons, and net income totaled $57 million.

45 Arab Local Authorities Hold Warning Strike

TA020748 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Shefar'am (ITIM) — The 45 Arab local authorities throughout the country yesterday held a one-day warning strike to protest against what they called the government's economic discrimination against them in favour of Jewish authorities.

All activities of the authorities, except schools, were halted.

The heads of the authorities say they have a total IS5 billion operating deficit. They cannot meet salaries, nor debts to the Mekorot water company and the Israel Electric Corporation. The authorities said that they are weighing a general strike next week, to include schools, if a solution to their problem is not found.

The director-general of the Interior Ministry, Hayim Kubersky, dismissed the complaints and said that there was no justification for the strike. He said that many Arab local authorities had received relatively high budgets from the government compared with Jewish authorities.

West Bank Memo Asks Jordan To Release Prisoners

JN301435 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Text] West Bank — Several national personalities and institutions in the West Bank recently sent a memorandum to the Jordanian authorities demanding the quick release of scores of Palestinians who have been detained in Jordanian prisons without trial for a long time. The memorandum also asked the Jordanian authorities to respect the agreement they signed with the PLO on their release.

KAKH Members Try To Enter Camp After Curfew

TA011746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] A curfew was imposed this afternoon on the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem after stones were hurled at passing vehicles. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that there were no casualties, but the window of a bus was shattered.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren adds that a group of KAKH members arrived at the refugee camp and some of them tried to infiltrate the camp under cover of the curfew. Four of them were detained for interrogation.

West Bank Delegates to Jordanian Parliament in Amman

TA010632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Jordanian Parliament convenes today and seven delegates from the administered territories will take part. The seven left yesterday for Amman. King Husayn is expected to announce a new diplomatic initiative before the parliament, following his decision to reestablish diplomatic ties with Egypt.

Bar-Lev Says Hunger Strikers' Demands Political

TA020810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
2 Oct 84 p 2

[Robert Rosenberg report]

[Text] The prisons service will wait for an "improved atmosphere" at the Nabulus high security prison before undertaking some of the improvements that Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev favours, Prisons Service sources said last night.

During a tour yesterday in the new jail Bar-Lev termed most of the demands of the 673 Arab security prisoners to be "political." But he conceded there are problems of overcrowding, visitation rights and other "technical matters" that can be solved.

Bar-Lev noted that the security prisoners have been on a partial hunger strike, not a full hunger strike.

Prisons Service sources said that the minister's promises to correct the technical problems, which Bar-Lev attributed to the recent opening of the jail, would be taken care of once the partial strike was halted. The sources were pleased that Bar-Lev agreed that some of the prisoners' demands — such as participation in certain aspects of administration and open cell blocks during the entire day — were, "absurd and ridiculous."

But some Prisons Service sources also seemed dismayed that the new minister had agreed to improving some conditions (the minister spoke of problems of overcrowding and visitation) without first demanding that the prisoners halt the strike.

Indeed, the Prisons Service made it clear that until the end of the partial hunger strike — which has left the prisoners eating a concentrated cereal containing 2,200 calories instead of cooked foods — nothing will be done with regard to those "technical matters" referred to by the minister.

Bar-Lev also visited Tel Mond, where the accused Jewish underground terrorists are being held during their trial. He said afterwards that they are not getting better conditions than anyone else.

Arab Women Protest Conditions

TA021111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1050 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Several dozen Arab women and children marched in protest this morning from the International Red Cross office in East Jerusalem to the U.S. Consulate, also in East Jerusalem. They wanted to deliver a protest about conditions in the Nabulus jail to the U.S. consul. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a police force was waiting at the U.S. Consulate, and it demanded that they disperse. When they did not do so, they were forcibly dispersed. Police then arrested some of the people taking part in the illegal demonstration.

West Bank Settlers To Establish Political Lobby

TA021051 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
2 Oct 84 p 3

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Excerpt] The settlers in Judaea and Samaria have decided to set up a political lobby so that the government will discuss the issue of continued settlement in the heart of Hebron. The *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent was told that if this step is unsuccessful, they would consider other steps, alluding to the possibility that the settlers will resume establishing unauthorized settlements.

Craxi Message to Peres Hopes for Closer Ties

TA281219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has expressed the hope that the ties between his country and Israel will be strengthened. In a message to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Craxi said that the feeling of friendship between the two nations, together with the respect and esteem he personally cherishes toward Peres, can help enrich Israeli-Italian ties and make a significant contribution to lessening tension in the Middle East.

Diplomat in Sri Lanka Linked to Mosad Replaced

TA300816 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Azri'el Qarni, an Asian affairs specialist in the Foreign Ministry, has been named to replace David Matnay as head of the Israeli interest section office in Sri Lanka. Qarni will take up his new appointment soon, it is learned.

Matnay recently left Sri Lanka after completing his tour of duty. Israel and Sri Lanka have both denied recently British media reports that Matnay was a Mosad agent, coordinating the training of Sri Lanka anti-terrorist personnel by the Mossad.

In Colombo, a senior Sri Lankan official said yesterday that two Israeli experts who had been training Sri Lankan police in criminal investigation techniques had left the island. The official said the two had also trained Sri Lankan police in gathering information on terrorist activists; but he denied that they were Mosad agents, or that they had participated in any way in operations against Tamil separatists.

Qarni will continue working on the improvement of Israel-Sri Lanka relations and on coordinating agriculture and welfare projects. Sri Lanka suspended diplomatic relations with Israel 14 years ago under the government of Sirima Banderanaike.

Tourism, Pilgrimage Ties With Greece Improving

TA020750 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 84 p 6

[Hayim Shapiro report]

[Text] An official Greek tourism delegation is due to visit here in the near future, according to members of a parallel Israeli group which recently returned from talks in Greece.

The delegation, headed by Tourism Ministry Director-General Refa'el Farber, met with private entrepreneurs as well as with officials.

According to the ministry, the two sides agreed that Israel would be free to develop and encourage increased pilgrim traffic as well as Dead Sea health packages and passenger shipping.

It was also agreed that study tours be arranged between members of the tourist industry and the media of both countries.

The tourism ministry sees the fact that such talks took place and that an agreement was reached as a "green light" by the Greek Government for its businessmen to develop greater tourist traffic to Israel.

Linn Named Chairman of Knesset Energy Committee

TA010928 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Oct 84 p 2

['Oded Shorer report]

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Uri'el Linn, Likud, who was formerly director general of the Ministry of Energy, has been appointed chairman of the Knesset Energy Committee, which is a joint committee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense and Finance Committees.

This appointment was made in accordance with a decision by representatives of the large Knesset factions. They decided to turn this subcommittee into a permanent one. Up to the end of the previous Knesset the post was held by MK Mikh'el Harish (Labor), who is now competing for the post of Labor Party secretary general.

Briefs

Finance Ministry Appointment — Dr 'Immanu'el Sharon will be the new Finance Ministry Director General. This is reported by our correspondent Gadi Sukenik. Dr Sharon was the Finance Ministry Director General until 3 and 1/2 months ago, when he resigned and was replaced by Nisim Barukh, who presented his resignation this morning. In his last term in office Dr Sharon strongly criticized the government's economic policy. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Sep 84 TA*]

ALGERIA

Taleb Ibrahimi Meets Bush at White House

LD291113 Algiers APS in English 1003 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep 84 (APS) — Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member who is attending the UN General Assembly conferred yesterday with the U.S. Vice President George Bush. During their meeting in the White House the two men discussed matters of common interest. They focused their talks on latest developments in the Maghreb region.

EL MOUDJAHID on Taleb Ibrahimi, Gromyko Talk

PM011045 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Sep 84 p 1

[APS dispatch: "Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi Has Talks With Andrey Gromyko"]

[Text] United Nations (New York) — Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, upon his arrival in New York, where he is heading the Algerian delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly Session, met Andrey Gromyko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. The talks related to bilateral relations, and to developments in the Greater Arab Maghreb region, Africa, and the Arab world.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the quality of relations developing between the two countries in the spirit prevailing during the visit to the USSR by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general. The two ministers also had a substantial exchange of views on developments in the Greater Arab Maghreb region.

Similarly, special attention was devoted to the overall development of the situation in Africa and in the Arab world. An examination of international relations, and the opening of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly on the eve of the meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Gromyko were also discussed by the Algerian and Soviet ministers.

The two ministers stressed the need to maintain and extend relations of cooperation and consultation between the two countries in keeping with the tradition of friendship which characterizes Algerian-Soviet relations.

Bendjedid Receives Moroccan Envoy, Hassan Message

LD301832 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, received Mr Reda Guedira, King Hassan II's adviser and envoy at the Presidency. The Moroccan envoy handed the brother president a written message from King Hassan II concerning the Moroccan initiative of holding an emergency Arab summit. The meeting was attended by Brother Noureddine Karroun the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Abdelghani Visits Malagasy, Swazi Leaders

LD012126 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state at the presidency and special envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid, was received today by the president of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka. The envoy was received on 29 September by the prime minister of Swaziland, Bhekimpi Dlamini. During the talks with the president of Madagascar and the prime minister of Swaziland, current international issues, matters of common interests and the affairs of the region were discussed.

GUNT Vice President Meets Foreign Ministry Official

LD292126 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Colonel Kamougue, vice president of Chad's Transitional National Union Government, was received today at the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the ministry's General Secretary (Nur al-Din Karrum). Talks dealt with the situation in Chad, especially after the agreement on the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Speaks to UN 77 Group on Economics

LD291105 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New York, September 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau has confirmed that colonialist countries are looting and exploiting the resources and wealth of peoples who are still under the influence of colonialism, subservience and foreign control. This, he said, has led to the birth of the present form of the international economic system, relying on unequal and unjust political and economic bases.

In a speech delivered last night at the meeting of foreign ministers belonging to the UN 77 Group of countries, he also said that all efforts and attempts made by developing countries and nations to find a new international economic system based on justice, equality, balanced interests and the respect of the independence and national sovereignty of other nations have all met with procrastination on the part of developed countries. He further pointed to the effects resulting from foreign control, occupation and racial segregation which he said are major obstacles in the way of realising progress and development for developing nations, pointing out to the need to erase all forms of control and occupation and stressing that the use of economic relations as a tool for political pressure on developing nations, together with carrying out economic measures of this sort, violate international norms and charters and are an attempt to seize the right of these nations to development and economic, social and political progress.

He then said that the acute international economic crises facing the world today, together with their destructive negative implications on the economies of developing countries and the long term economic problems facing some countries have contributed to hindering the implementation and realisation of objectives aimed at creating a strong and good economy.

He then explained that Jamahiriyah has made progressive steps towards economic development by establishing a number of economic projects, highlighted by its latest inauguration of the great industrial river project which will herald progressive steps in the economic field, in Jamahiriyah.

Dr al-Turayki also stressed that industrialised countries' control and hegemony over some international institutions, together with the colonialist actions exercised by American imperialism, its attempts to intervene in internal affairs of developing countries, through the use of terrorism and military provocations, manoeuvres, military mobilisations and continued violations of the territorial waters and air space of developing countries, including Jamahiriyah, are aimed at hindering the progress of these countries and aborting their attempts and their efforts to achieve liberation from the unjust economic relations.

He then pointed to the material legacy of wars, especially to the mines planted in the lands of some developing countries, including Jamahiriyah, and said that it was a serious problem as it significantly hinders development plans, projects and programmes in addition to its impending damage. He stressed the need for countries responsible for these mines, to bear the responsibility of removing them and said that Jamahiriyah reserves its legal and political rights for total compensation from the countries concerned regarding the planting of these mines in Libyan territory.

He further pointed out that Jamahiriyah plays a vanguard role in the field of economic cooperation between developing countries and said that it gives due importance to the strategy of self reliance in light of its belief that development based on self-reliance is the main basis for the guaranteeing of real independence and sovereignty for developing nations and countries.

At-Turayki Meets With Counterparts at UN

LD281339 Tripoli JANA in English 0848 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Muharram 3, Sept 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr. 'Ali al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last night met Foreign Minister of Belgium and discussed with him bilateral relations between the two countries and means of strengthening and developing it. The agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations was also discussed.

Dr. At-Turayki met the foreign minister of Malta and discussed with him international issues of mutual concern.

He also met the foreign minister of Albania with whom he discussed the issues on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations and a number of international issues of mutual concern.

More Al-Turayki Meetings

LD291339 Tripoli JANA in English 0940 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New York, September 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau, Dr al-Turayki, met yesterday evening with several foreign ministers of the friendly and sisterly countries. He met with the foreign ministers of Syria and Tunisia and discussed with them several issues proposed in the agenda of the UN General Assembly's present session and exchanged points of view regarding these.

He also met with the foreign ministers of Cyprus and the Islamic Republic of Iran and discussed with them bilateral relations as well as international issues of joint interest.

National Alliance Delegation Arrives in Tripoli

JN291038 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Sep (SANA) — A delegation from the Palestinian National Alliance comprising 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards Organization — Al-Sa'iqah forces; Muhammad Khalifah, assistant secretary general of Al-Sa'iqah and PLO Executive Committee secretary; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC; Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the PFLP-GC; Qadri Samih Abu Kuwayk Fatah Provisional Command member; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; and Khalid 'Abd al- Majid, member of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front's Political Bureau arrived here yesterday evening.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Comrade Muhammad Khalifah explained that the purpose of this visit is to discuss militant relations between the Palestinian revolution and the 1 September Revolution and ways of strengthening these relations and putting them in a strategic framework in the service of the national line to confront imperialism, Zionism, and reactionarism. The talks will be held in view of the restoration of political relations between the Jordanian regime and the Egyptian regime, which is chained by the Camp David accords. The restoration of relations was blessed by Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Amman a few hours after the Jordanian regime's treacherous decision, to continue his conspiratorial steps to join the Camp David course that is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause. Comrade Khalifah announced that this new treacherous move by the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat constitutes the second link in the Camp David conspiracy which failed in Lebanon as a result of the position of the Lebanese nationalist forces, which are an ally of the PLO revolutionary factions, supported by Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad and by Libya, which assumes its pan-Arab role in supporting this steadfastness.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Officials

LD302228 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The brother leader met, for the second day [as heard] the leadership of the Palestinian national alliance, which includes

Brothers Ahmad Jibril, the secretary general of the PFLP General Command, Abu Qadri and Abu Majdi, members of the Fatah new revolutionary movement, 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of Al-Sa'iqah Movement; Dr Sami Ghushah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front; Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the leadership of the Popular Struggle Front; Talal Naji, assistant secretary of the PFLP General Command; Muhammad Khalifa, member of the General Command of Al-Sa'iqah oranization; and representatives of the detachments of the Palestinian resistance in the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccan King's Message

LD011834 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Oct (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received King Hassan's adviser, Ahmed Reda Guedira, who handed him a message from King Hassan II.

Upcoming NATO Mediterranean Exercises Reported

LD281424 Tripoli JANA in English 1005 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Brussels, 3 Muharam, 28 Sept, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The NATO South European Command declared that ships from Italy, Greece, Turkey, Britain and America, will take part in naval exercises in the Mediterranean Sea on 10th October. The command said that the exercises would include war maneuvers and communications.

Egypt's Relations With Jordan, U.S. Denounced

LD291049 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sept 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA political editor has commented on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two ruling regimes in Egypt and Jordan and on the suspicious role played by the ruling regime in Egypt. He said: Silence over Arab treasonous actions has become a crime against the entire Arab nation, a crime for which agent regimes must bear the responsibility, regimes which circle within Washington's sphere, especially that of Husni Mubarak, who has become righteous under surrender, with a Zionist-American backing, to bear burdens and responsibilities and participate in plans which only serve America and the Zionist enemy.

The king of Jordan will have never been able to adopt his decision of treason and join the convoy of subservience and Arab surrender had there been a genuine Arab move similar to that of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, which has ceaselessly warned of all moves being carried out in the open and behind corridors. [sentence as received] We confronted suspicious moves and contacts as well as all that was being devised in darkness, and we expressed our wrath and dissatisfaction.

Moreover, we used all means to expose the aims of the visits and various contacts made between the regime of treason in Egypt and some cowardly symbols who have lost faith in the struggle and nationalist action, to sell the medals of martyrs at auctions, like Yassir 'Arafat and King Husayn are doing nowadays, and like defunct Al-Sadat, Husni Mubarak and the stooge in Khartoum have done before.

Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt, as was confirmed by the leader of the revolution in his cable to Arab kings and presidents sent on Thursday, is part of the conspiracy of surrender which the Zionist enemy and American Government are trying to impose, through all means, on the Arab nation. Here is Reagan who formulated a plan to liquidate the Palestinian cause and repressed the people of Lebanon, declaring before 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the foreign minister of the Egyptian regime, last night, that he is very happy indeed with the Jordanian king's decision and is saying that it is a daring and courageous one. Here is the Zionist enemy happily welcoming the decision and praising in King Husayn what it called bravery and courage. And others have done the same. The misleading Western propaganda channels and all parties concerned are now blessing Jordan's decision and calling for the resumption of relations with the regime of Mubarak which has exceeded all limits to prove that its capabilities are higher than those of traitor Al-Sadat in the [service] of America and the Zionist enemy, and that it can, not only be America's policeman in the region, but play a wider and more major role in defense of American interests and of its aggressive plans regarding the Arab nation.

The Egyptian regime's leader is now trying to make Egypt play an axial role in the region and to turn it into a cornerstone for American military strategy. For this purpose, he is ready to give up everything that is Arab and harm the credibility of the Arab nation and its nationalist struggle against the Zionist enemy. Thus, all his suspicious moves tend towards this end, because he is an employee at the American State Department and is a hireling and a pawn. Indeed, "the one on whom foxes have urinated has been humiliated."

Egyptian National Front Condemns Jordan Relations

LD281340 Tripoli JANA in English 0844 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 3, Sept 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian National Front strongly condemned the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes. In a statement issued in Tripoli yesterday the Front said the Arab region has never seen such defiance of the will of the Arab nation since the visit of the deceased Sadat to occupied Jerusalem. This move by the Jordanian regime contradicts the resolutions of the Arab summit in Baghdad.

The Jordanian regime was attempting to be the first to infiltrate the boycott imposed by the Arab nation on the Zionist entity, Camp David, and the Egyptian regime which that committed the sin of high treason by making peace with enemy and recognizing the Zionist enemy. [sentence as received] Through this the extent of the crime committed by the Jordanian regime against Arab nationalism can clearly be seen, thus, the national duty of the Arabs becomes greater and more urgent for deterring this crime and putting an end to it.

The statement by the Arab and International Affairs Committee of the Egyptian Nation Front described those who deal with the Egyptian regime and resume relations with it as stupid by all standards and do not realize they have incurred the curse of Camp David as it did with Al-Sadat on the day of the parade.

The statement went on to say that the agent Jordanian regime would be of no use to Washington and would not protect from the wealth of the Arab nation which decided to severe every hand that goes out to the agent regime of treason in Arab Egypt. [sentence as received]

MOROCCO

Lamrani Receives Soviet Deputy Trade Minister

LD281659 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani this morning received Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Gennadiy Zhuravlev, who with the accompanying delegation, held a working meeting with the prime minister, during which the two sides reviewed the present state of relations between Morocco and the Soviet Union. The meeting was attended by Minister of Equipment Mr Mohamed Kabbaj and the Soviet ambassador accredited to Rabat.

Hassan Meets Libyan, Equatorial Guinea Ministers

LD011953 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Hassan II this evening received in the Royal Palace in Fez Mr Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, the petroleum secretary in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Later His Majesty received Mr Mba Onana Nchama, the vice prime minister and minister of national defense in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, who was accompanied by the minister at the prime minister's office in charge of minerals and fuel, and his country's ambassador to Rabat. During the meeting, the Equatorial Guinean envoy handed a personal letter to his majesty from the president of Equatorial Ginea.

LE MATIN Cites Hassan Remarks on Saharan Issue

LD281908 Rabat MAP in English 1222 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Rabat, Sept 28 — (MAP) — Carrying on the analysis of the interview granted by King Hassan II of Morocco to the American daily *NEW YORK TIMES*, the Casablanca-based daily *LE MATIN* (pro-governmental) dealt Friday with the passage relating to the Moroccan Sahara issue and underlined that "Morocco's stand is clear and steady".

After it recalled that the OAU has been tackling the problem for eight years, the daily stressed that "if the OAU (Organization of African Unity) tries to compel Morocco to have direct negotiations with the mercenaries, and if the OAU recognizes them, Morocco would have to adopt the necessary stand in consequence of the violation of the (OAU) Charter, the fact which would constitute a dangerous precedent for all African states."

"During the past months," the daily added, "King Hassan II reaffirmed on several occasions that in spite of the complete mastering of the field (Moroccan Sahara) by the Far (Royal Armed Forces), Morocco is ready to organize the referendum, but his refusal to negotiate with the mercenaries is final".

The daily wrote that "for eight years, the inhabitants of the Saharan provinces have been called on to participate in several consultations: general, communal, municipal, professional and provincial elections, they massively participated in the referendums and namely in the referendum for the approval of the Arabo-African Union. [sentence as received] They thus proved that they intend, like all their compatriots, to fulfil their duty as Moroccan citizens".

"If the OAU, under the pressure of some of its members, refuses to take into account Morocco's good will and the sheer reality, if the African organization recognizes the "Polisario" (a guerrilla movement backed by Algeria and claiming sovereignty over the Moroccan Sahara), we will not accept this violation of the African charter and King Hassan II firmly and solemnly declared that in these circumstances Morocco will withdraw from the OAU, [thus making] the organization assume its responsibilities", the daily ended.

Briefs

Aid to Guinea — Dakar, Sept 27 (MAP) — Morocco and Guinea have concluded a loan agreement under which Morocco will provide the West African country with 10 buses, 25 vehicles, 20 cars, and other equipments destined to the Armed Forces, announced Wednesday Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar. According to the radio, the Moroccan Government will also deliver 40 other buses before the end of the current year, build 3 primary schools, grant 180 scholarships to Guinean students, and dispatch 15 secondary-school teachers to Guinea. Moroccan Minister of Labor Moulay Zine Zahidi is on a visit to Guinea since last Monday to explore along with Guinean officials ways and means of boosting bilateral cooperation. [Text] [*Rabat MAP in English 1214 GMT 27 Sep 84 LD*]

SUDAN

Numayri Praises Renewed Jordanian-Egyptian Relations

JN291058 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — The president of the Republic and chairman of the SSU has expressed his happiness at the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan. In his speech at the SSU Central Leadership this morning, the president congratulated, in behalf of Sudan, King Husayn of Jordan and President Muhammmad Husni Mubrak for this blessed move in the Arab nation.

President Numayri Grants Interview to LE MONDE

JN012030 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Oct (SUNA) — This afternoon, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received Eric Rouleau, chief of the Middle East section at the French newspaper *LE MONDE*. During a 3-hour dialogue, to be published by the paper within the next 2 days, the president talked about local, regional, and international affairs, the developments in the Arab region, the application of Islamic law and its effects on the Sudanese economy, and the pioneering role of the SSU as an organization leading political action in the country. Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, the president's press secretary, attended the meeting.

Numayri Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message

JN291516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Sep 94

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri this morning received Ahmed Bensouda, King Hassan II's personal envoy, accompained by Abdelkebir Aloui, Moroccan minister of Islamic affairs. Attending the meeting were Dr Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris, the president's assistant for presidential affairs, and the Moroccan ambassador in Khartoum.

Bensouda told SUNA that he conveyed a message to the president from King Hassan II. In his message the Moroccan king wished President Numayri continued good health and the Sudanese people continued prosperity, stability, and progress.

The Moroccan envoy said that the meeting dealt with bilateral issues and those related to the Islamic world. He pointed out that the viewpoints of President Numayri and King Hassan were identical in this regard.

President Numayri granted Bensouda the Nile medal of first order for his great role in building Al-Nilayn Mosque. Morocco is one of the states that contributed to building Al-Nilayn Mosque.

Numayri on Division of Southern Region

JN291139 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1052 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Republic and SSU chairman, has reiterated his call that the sons of southern Sudan can decide if they want their area to remain divided into three regions or to return to the one region. In his speech at the SSU Central Leadership meeting this morning, the president said that the citizens in the three southern regions should express their opinions through constitutional channels on whether they want their area to remain divided into three regions or if they want it to become one region. Numayri added that the president of the Republic must respond to the opinions of the citizens.

President Numayri made this announcement earlier at the opening of the first international Islamic conference on the implementation of the Islamic law in Sudan last Saturday.

Vice President Al-Tayyib on Security Situation

JN301806 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 5, Sept 30 (SUNA) — First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, who is also the chairman of the state security organ, today presented before the meeting of the [SSU] Central Leadership third session a report on the security situation in the country. In the report, Al-Tayyib explained that [the] May Revolution was subject to plots aimed at toppling the regime and destroying the Sudanese people's achievements. The Libyan activities have come to boost the colonial works under the auspices of the church in these countries, [the] first vice president said.

Al-Tayyib then reviewed the means by which [the] Libyan regime has been trying to carry out plots against the Sudan. But all these plots have been discovered by our security organs, he affirmed, pointing out to the attacks led by Ethiopia, citing as example the Ethiopian violation of the Sudanese sound barrier [as received]. Our Armed Forces are ready to repulse any other attack, he said.

Touching on the Libyan-Moroccan unity he said it is but a Libyan move to get Libya out of its isolation. The French-Libyan withdrawal from Chad is a serious step for the vacuum it makes. This vacuum may incite Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to fill it, he said. Al-Tayyib stated that the deteriorating internal situation in Libya has forced Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to pull out his forces from Chad adding that this French measure of signing with Libya a simultaneous troops pullout agreement represents a means of forcing Hissein Habre to modify his policies. Al-Tayyib further indicated that what is going on in Chad has considerable security repercussions which push Sudan to reinforce its defense capacities along western borders. Futhermore, Al-Tayyib asserted that Red Sea mining was aiming to undermine [the] littoral states' security.

Regarding internal front security he said that effective measures have been taken to guarantee internal stability. The vice president explained that the southern regions had the upper hand in the recent events as a result of the dissidents' movements whose activities had been characterized by the sudden attacks against the positions of the Armed Forces and the civil installations of (?Sudan). He pointed out that the security organ is currently monitoring the compaigns led by colonial countries against Sudan.

UK, Other Help Sought for Oil Operations

LD300936 London THE OBSERVER in English 30 Sep 84 p 12

[Patrick Seale article: "Sudan Seeks British Help"]

[Excerpts] President Numayri of Sudan has asked Mrs Thatcher for British help to protect oil operations in southern Sudan interrupted by rebel activity. Senior Sudanese officials say assistance is being sought to equip and train a mobile task force, drawn from the Sudanese Army, to keep order and restore foreign confidence.

Whitehall refuses to comment. Oil sources suggest the request could prove embarrassing to the British Government. The appeal to Britain is only one of a series of moves by the embattled Numayri. His regime is threatened by economic collapse and by an armed uprising in the south backed by both Ethiopia and Libya.

As dramatic as Sudan's call for help to the former colonial power is, the deal Numayri has just concluded with the Saudi Arabian multi-billionaire, Adnan Khashoggi. To restore impetus back to the oil industry, he has given Khashoggi a 50 percent share in a joint venture company — the National Oil Company of the Sudan — to which the government is transferring all its oil and gas holdings. Khashoggi will be contributing his drive, expertise, and international contacts, as well as finance. Khashoggi said: "Our immediate task is to help Sudan achieve self-sufficiency in oil. This will release funds for other major projects."

His priority, he said, was to get work started on the planned 900-mile pipeline from the Heglig oilfileds to the Red Sea coast just south of Port Sudan.

TUNISIA

Essebsi Views Jordan-Egypt Diplomatic Relations

LD011711 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (TAP) — Commenting on the recent decision by Jordan to re-establish diplomatic relations with Egypt, Beji Caid Essebsi, Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, made the following statement to TAP's correspondent in New York:

It was through the press that the Tunisian Government learned of Jordan's decision to re-establish diplomatic relations with Egypt. Tunisia has more than once confirmed its attachment to decisions made within the context of the Arab consensus. It has always deplored the absence of Egypt from Arab forums. It does not lose hope that an Arab consensus will emerge to see this that country — whose weight and role are currently lacking in the Arab community — will take its place in that community and thus re-establish the balance of power in the Middle East. If one cannot argue with Jordan making decisions relevant to its sovereignty, what remains is that the one it has just made contradicts the decisions of the Arab summit of Baghdad. It is likely to further weaken the cohesion of Arab ranks at a time when, more than ever before, all efforts should be directed toward strengthening solidarity and safeguarding Arab unity, as well as increasing support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for the achievement of its legitimate aspirations.

PLO's 'Arafat Returns to Tunis for Meeting

LD012341 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee returned yesterday [Monday] evening to Tunis from Manama after a 6-day tour which included a number of Arab countries. During the tour, he discussed with the heads of these countries new developments in the the Arab arena in general, and the Palestinian arena in particular.

TAP learned from informed sources in the Tunisian capital that Mr Yasir 'Arafat, on his arrival, will preside over a meeting of the Fatah Central Committee to be held in the coming hours. The same source said that the meeting will concentrate on the current situation in the Arab world and the results of 'Arafat's recent visit to Jordan, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and UAE, and a number of other subjects.

Hassan Adviser Arrives With Message for Bourguiba

LD302358 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Ahmed Reda Guedira, the private adviser to Moroccan King Hassan II arrived in Tunis yesterday evening. He was welcomed at the airport by Mahmud al-Mistiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs. It was learned that the envoy carries a message from King Hassan II to President Habib Bourguiba.

Bourguiba Meets Moroccan Envoy

LD011706 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 1 Oct (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba received Ahmed Reda Guedira, special advisor to King Hassan II and the Moroccan sovereign's envoy to the supreme fighter at the Carthage Palace this morning. Their conversation took place in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, and Mahmud al-Mistiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Mohamed Tazi, Moroccan ambassador in Tunis.

Visiting Turkish Minister Begins Contacts

TA291820 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Culture and Tourism Minister Mukerrem Tascioglu began his officials contacts in Tunisia today. He met Tunisian Culture Minister Bechir Ben Slama this morning. Later, delegations of the two countries discussed issues of bilateral tourism and cultural cooperation. Tascioglu also received the head of the Turkish-Tunisian Friendship Association, (Msali). The minister visited certain tourist installations in the afternoon. His contacts in Tunisia will continue until 3 October.

Bourguiba Receives Turkish Minister

TA011903 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Culture and Tourism Minister Mukerrem Tascioglu was received by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in Tunisia today. During the meeting, Bourguiba expressed his admiration for Ataturk, noting that Ataturk served as a guide not only for the Turkish nation, but for all nations that sought independence. Tascioglu was also received by Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali, the two discussing joint projects.

Later, Tascioglu signed the Turkish-Tunisian cultural exchange program with Tunisian Culture Minister Ben Slama and the first Joint Tourism Committee protocol with Tunisian Tourism and Handicrafts Minister Chelbi. According to the protocol, Turkey and Tunisia decided to adopt the necessary measures to increase bilateral cultural and tourism relations and facilitate transportation.

Officials Talk With PRC Trade Aide

PM271442 Tunis L'ACTION in French 19 Sep 84 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Talks Between Ismail Khelil and Lu Xuejian"]

[Text] Planning Minister Ismail Khelil had talks yesterday at his office with Lu Xuejian, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, in the presence of Ahmed Ben Arfa, secretary of state for international cooperation, and the two countries' ambassadors.

In his talks with his Chinese interlocutor, Ismail Khelil stressed the exemplary nature of Tunisian-Chinese cooperation and took the opportunity to express to him Tunisia's desire to consolidate this cooperation and extend it to different socioeconomic spheres and to further intensify trade and diversify and balance it more effectively.

Ismail Khelil also gave the Chinese delegation an outline of Tunisia's efforts in the development sphere, especially in financing development. In this connection, he invited China to play a more active part in the joint implementation of several industrial projects in Tunisia, and thus enable Tunisia to benefit more from Chinese experience, especially in the textile, electrical engineering, and other industries.

In conclusion, Ismail Khelil expressed Tunisia's desire to see technical cooperation with China continue and strengthen further, especially in the spheres of cottage industries, agriculture, and health care.

Lu Xuejian, for his part, expressed his country's desire to extend and expand cooperation between the two countries into a number of spheres. In addition, he expressed his conviction that the two countries still have many opportunities for cooperation and that they must take advantage of them in good time in the interests of the two sides.

WESTERN SAHARA

9 Moroccan Soldiers Killed, 15 Wounded

LD281936 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Western Sahara — Nine Moroccan soldiers were killed and 15 others wounded in the course of a series of attacks by the Saharan People's Liberation Army 15-28 September. The Moroccan positions against which actions were directed the Saharan minister of information points out, were those of Uom (?Bou Tissent), Mahbes, (Jineinah), and [words indistinct]

Briefs

New Envoy to Zimbabwe — On the diplomatic level, the Western Sahara Ministry of Information issued a statement saying that on 26 September Ibrahim al-Mukhtar presented his credentials to President Canaan Banana of the Republic of Zimbabwe. On this occassion the president of Zimbabwe affirmed his country's support to the just struggle waged by the Western Sahara people, stressing that the SDAR should occupy its place within the OAU and participate in all meetings and conferences of that organization. [Text] [*Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84 LD*]

DJIBOUTI

Musa Buraleh Robleh Appointed Commerce Minister

EA010730 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Summary] Musa Buraleh Robleh has been appointed minister of commerce, transport and tourism. The new minister is an MP and a member of the Central Committee of the ruling party.

KENYA

Briefs

Aid From Pakistan — Nairobi, September 28 — Pakistan is keen on assisting Kenya improve her sugar industry using modern technology, the Pakistani Minister for Production Lt Gen Said Qadir has revealed. Lt Gen Qadir told a press conference at his country's stand at the Jamhuri Park showground that his country had ventured into using modern technology in her sugar industry and it was its (Pakistan) wish to see the same used in Kenya. Flanked by the minister for commerce and industry, Mr John Andrew Owanga, the Pakistani minister revealed that Kenya and his country had signed an agreement for a KSHS.100 million soft loan to be utilised in the purchase of farm imputs. The loan will be repaid in ten years, with a two-year period of grace. [Excerpts] [*Nairobi KNA in English 1230 GMT 28 Sep 84 EA*]

SOMALIIA

Eritrean Front Cites Casualties, Fierce Battle

EA011649 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] A statement issued by the office of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF] in Mogadishu today says the valiant forces of the front have killed 270 Abyssinian soldiers, wounded 310, and taken 160 others prisoner in a fierce battle with the forces of the Abyssinian black colonialist regime which took place on 27 September in western Eritrea. The statement added that 300 light weapons, 6 mortars, 4 Brownings, 5 RPG-7's, 6 radio communication sets and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

The EPLF statement went on to say that the Abyssinian forces, two divisions strong and originating from the towns of Asmara, Mendefera and (Kohayn) intended to harm Eritrean people living in the areas liberated by the Front from Abyssinian colonialism.

Again, between 22 and 23 September EPLF forces killed 59 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded 75 others; these forces had left Dekemhare and Dibarwa for the town of (Gedele).

CAMEROON

France's Nucci Meets Paul Biya; Discuss Chad

AB012130 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Christian Nucci is again in Yaounde. The French minister of cooperation was received this afternoon by the president of the republic, Paul Biya, at the Unity Palace. Their meeting centered mainly on the development in the situation in Chad. This is what Mr Nucci told our reporter, Charles Andono:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] My visit here, as you are aware, is as a result of an event that took place not long ago in a neighboring country. France has made a number of arrangements for the simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad. It is altogether normal for French Government officials to come and inform His Excellency President Paul Biya of the arrangements that have been made, the commitments made, and also to reassert that this decision to leave Chad will be honored by the various parties, especially by the Elysee Palace. President Biya reasserted Cameroon's readiness to provide transit facilities for equipment and men on their way to France as quickly as possible as was the case when we were going to Chad.

[Andono] As far as we are aware Ndjamena is unhappy about the French decision to withdraw from Chad. What direction do you intend to give to cooperation with this country [words indistinct]?

[Nucci] You know the nature of French commitments. It has always been our policy, and it still is, not to maintain our military presence in Chad indefinitely. What we hope this country will do is to find political solutions to its problems. [passage indistinct] The French and the Libyans have decided that the Chadians must solve their problems themselves. This is altogether normal and in accordance with the French president's policy since 1981, that is, that African problems must be solved by Africans themselves. This applies to Chad as well.

In regard to cooperation, I hope that in a few weeks' time there will be a meeting in Ndjamena. Over the past few months we have increased civilian cooperation and we will continue to do so. We have increased the number of our technical assistants from 10 to more than 70 within a few months' time and we hope to increase the number further in order to meet the development needs of Chad.

[Andono] Here is a last question on Chad. With regard to military cooperation, do you intend to review the 1976 agreements?

[Nucci] That is out of the question. [passage indistinct] We hope and desire that our withdrawal will lead to a political solution.

[Andono] In a more general perspective some people say that the credibility of France in its relations with African countries is at stake. Do you feel you have won the Chadian bet in a way that will reassure all your African partners?

[Nucci] France intervened in Chad at the request of the legal government of Chad and of other friendly countries. [passage indistinct] We were asked to prevent the invasion of Chad. As you are aware, all the states, all the political leaders — and I have seen many of them in the past fortnight — approve of the French decision in the same way as they approved of France's decision to intervene in Chad. In other words Operation Manta has fulfilled its mission so it is now giving the Chadians the opportunity to find political solutions to their problems. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Mbomouah Leaves for New York

AB011646 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, William Eteki Mboumoua, has left Yaounde for New York to participate in the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, which opened last month. Mr Eteki Mboumoua is expected to address the world body on peace and international security with particular emphasis on disarmement and regional conflicts as well as on international economic cooperation. During his stay in the United States, the foreign minister will also hold talks with some American officials of the State Department. He will go to Ottawa from New York, where he is scheduled to have meetings with Canada's new political authorities.

CHAD

130 Sudanese Prisoners of War To Be Released

AB011910 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 1 (AFP) — The government here is to hand over to Sudan 130 Sudanese captured while fighting for the Libyan-organised "Islamic Legion" in northern Chad, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said today. The prisoners were taken in July last year when forces of President Hissein Habre captured the northern oasis of Faya Largeau from Libyan-backed rebels, Mr Soumaila said.

The oasis was subsequently lost again to the rebels, who advanced south with Libyan support until they were stopped by French troops flown in at Mr Habre's request. The government here claims that 5,000 members of the Islamic Legion [words indistinct] by France and Libya to withdraw their respective forces.

Sudanese Interior Minister 'Ali Yasin arrived in Ndjamena today to take charge of the 130 Sudanese prisoners in a deal which Mr Soumaila said had been arranged before the Franco-Libyan agreement. However, the Sudanese themselves denied today that they were members of an Islamic Legion, or that they were recruited to fight the Ndjamena government.

Interviewed in a Ndjamena prison today, they said they had left Sudan for Libya to work, but had been arrested by Libyan security forces and obliged to undergo military training with the purpose of carrying out guerrilla warfare against Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri's regime. They were on their way back to Sudan, which borders on Chad, when they were captured at Faya Largeau, they said.

The Sudanese were among 500 prisoners being held in Ndjamena. Almost all the rest interviewed said they had been fighting for ousted former President Goukouni Oueddei, and denied there were any Libyan or Islamic Legion forces in northern Chad at the time of their capture. They alleged that at the beginning of their detention they had been [word indistinct] treated. Many of them had been beaten, and about 50 had died of torture or hunger. However, conditions had improved since the International Red Cross took responsibility for their welfare last March. They now had one meal a day and regular rations of water, sugar, and cigarettes. They had not been told of the withdrawal of French and Libyan forces, but said that if freed they would stay neutral or fight for Mr Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the government news agency ATP today expressed anxiety about what it called "the strengthening of pro-Libyan sentiments in French political circles." The agency said that future relations between Paris and Ndjamena depended on talks between Mr Habre and French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris on October 5. It stressed that Chad wanted "explanations" on the withdrawal agreement, which France made with Libya without consulting Mr Habre. Mr Mitterrand risked disturbing Paris's good relations with Chad by giving too much room to manoeuvre to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "whose (?destabilizing) ambition and activities threaten the whole African Continent," ATP said.

Habre Receives Message From Zaire's Mobutu

AB012156 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Mr Linga-Linga, the Zairian ambassador, this morning delivered a message from President Mobutu to his brother El-Hadj Hissein Habre. Their discussions were centered on Zaire-Chad cooperation. At the end of the audience, the Zairian diplomat talked to the press about the discussions.

[Begin recording] [Linga-Linga] I was received this morning by President Hissein Habre. I brought a personal message from his elder brother, President Mobutu, who is now in Paris.

[Unidentified reporter] Could the content of the message be disclosed?

[Linga-Linga] Unfortunately, no. He himself read it. I do not know the contents.

[Unidentified reporter] President Mobutu was expected in Ndjamena to meet his brother Hissein Habre. Will this meeting still take place?

[Linga-Linga] Yes, this meeting will still take place but the date has not been fixed. They might meet here in Ndjamena, in Zaire, or elsewhere. But it was never said that the meeting will not take place. [end recording]

Drought, Famine Take Toll; Thousands Flee to Cities

AB011831 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 1 Oct 84

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 1 (AFP) — Drought and subsequent famine killed thousands of people in Chad in recent months and caused large numbers to flee to the towns from rural areas in search of food, an authoritative source said here today.

The situation, caused by low and sporadic rainfall, is becoming worse, and threatens two-thirds of the total population of some four million people, the source said. The government here, which presently controls only the southern half of the country, has asked other countries to step up aid, which is considered totally insufficient at present.

The shortfall in food is expected to reach 300,000 tonnes this year, as against 138,000 tonnes in 1983. By the end of last month aid organizations had only distributed 36,000 tonnes of food to those in need, and expected to be able to supply a further 44,000 tonnes before the end of the year. Meanwhile, 100,000 tonnes are urgently required to start an emergency food programme, and the authorities here are trying to set up facilities for receiving the thousands of people moving into the towns. In one year the population of Ndjamena has risen from 250,000 to 400,000, officials estimate.

Last month 4,000 people arrived here with no possessions to squat in fringe districts. Every morning whole families, but particularly women and children, wander about the streets clutching tin bowls, and congregate in hundreds before the Catholic aid center. But the distribution of rice or biscuits is never adequate, and many go away hungry.

In the countryside villagers are leaving their homes to go with herdsmen in the hope of obtaining milk and meat. But the livestock has also been reduced in numbers and quality by the drought, and owners are tending to trade in their beasts for cereals. In the Western Kanem region, a cow on the hoof fetches only 10,000 CFA francs (about 20 dollars), as against 70,000 CFA francs a year ago, while in Biltine, in the east, a sheep is worth less than a 2.5-kilo (five-and-a-quarter pound) bag of millet, about 1,000 CFA francs (two dollars).

International aid has little chance of reaching the remoter regions. According to Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat, fewer people are moving on than are staying put in the hope of assistance because they are too weak or too far away from sources of help. In these circumstances, Mr Soumaila said, there is no doubt that the death toll from famine will rise in the months to come. And for the first time the extreme south of the country, which is Chad's principal agricultural region, has not been spared. In July and August, 600 people died of hunger in the southeastern districts of Doba and Komra, according to official figures.

Growers have turned to cash crops, like cotton — last year's harvest was exceptional — and have neglected food crops, using up their stocks of millet prematurely. Rain has been less abundant than usual in the south, but a major factor has been the ongoing war between the government and armed rebels. Farmers have fled into the bush, abandoning their fields, and organised distribution of food was halted a month ago in case supplies fell into rebel hands, informed sources said here.

CONGO

Nucci: Political Solution to Chadian Problem Vital

AB012010 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Oct (AFP) — Christian Nucci, French minister of cooperation and development, said in Brazzaville on Sunday that peace in Chad "will never be longlasting unless a political solution is found to the Chadian problem," it was said on Monday in the Congolese capital. "It is up to Chadians to solve their problems and find political solutions to them because Chad is now in need of peace and stability," Mr Nucci added at the end of his meeting with the Congolese head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

"We hope that all foreign forces will leave Chad," Christian Nucci asserted. His visit to Brazzaville falls within the framework of visits to Nouakchott, Niamey, Yaounde, and Bangui, where he arrived on Monday.

ZAIRE

Signs of Famine Seen in Kivu Agricultural Region

AB011325 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] There is famine at the doors of Kivu. Some of the signs of famine have already shown themselves in this rich agricultural region. The drought is reported to be the cause of this situation and the regional authorities have just taken measures to combat this ill. Henceforth the export of essential food commodities and their distribution will be controlled. We have details on this from Bukavu reported by Amisi Mbabanzela:

[Begin recording] The terrifying spectre of famine is at the doors of Bukavu in particular and at Kivu in general. The reputation of Kivu as the storehouse of Zaire is fast fading away. The Kivu paradox is well known. It is an agricultural land but also the land with a record number of children suffering from Kwashiorkor or [word indistinct]. The imminence of this calamity — famine — which is now threatening the area, was not known here before now.

The principal cause of this situation is the drought, which has been ravaging in the Kivu region for some time now, resulting in a sharp fall in agricultural production and considerable crop loss by those who set to work as soon as the first rains came because of the seasonal period. With persistent drought, famine threatens the region. Already it has been bitterly observed that there has been a rise in the rate of diseases resulting from undernourishment and malnutrition.

The MPR regional committee decided at its meeting last Thursday, which was presided over by Citizen Mandole Simba, the regional governor of Kivu and regional president of the MPR, that it will not stand by with folded arms in the face of this situation. Conscious of this dangerous situation that threatens the people who have been placed under its responsibility by the MPR party-state and anxious to remedy the situation, the MPR regional committee found it imperative to take a number of measures to counter the situation so as to ensure the minimum conditions for survival for the militant masses of Kivu.

First, the export of food commodities from the region has been banned until further notice. Secondly, a good distribution of crops will be organized throughout the region. There will also be an even local distribution of remaining food commodities there. [end recording]

BURKINA

PRC Red Cross Donates 800,000 Vaccines

AB281515 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Health on 28 September in Ouagadougou]

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the commando [crash] vaccination program, and in response to the appeal made by the comrade minister of health, his excellency the PRC ambassador to Burkina Faso has donated to the Ministry of Health 250 cartons of vaccine worth about 43,387,000 CFA francs and consisting of 600,000 tuberculosis vaccines and 200,000 meninigitis vaccines from the Chinese Red Cross Society.

Clemency to Former Civilian, Army Officials

AB012104 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The National Council of the Revolution [CNR] has just decided to grant clemency to some persons who have acted against it. This was contained in a communique read by Sergeant Georges (Namouano):

[Begin recording] The CNR, at its meeting of 14 September 1984, after a deep analysis of the domestic situation, decided to grant clemency, beginning 2 October 1984, to the following persons who were in jail for counterrevolutionary activites: (Temda) Jean Bedie, a former minister; Iboudo Jean-Baptiste, a former ambassador; former Major Ouadraogo (Alex); former Major (Ninjerman) Thomas; former Captain (Congo) Remi; Lieutenant Ouedraogo Dieudonne; (Runkombou) Benjamin, a former minister.

This measure must not be seen as a sign of weakness. Do not be deceived, because the CNR, as much as it can give people a helping hand, will also apply rigorously the most appropriate sanctions against all those who will want to abuse its clemency or jeopardize the revolutionary process. Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the revolutionary security forces are called upon to redouble their vigilance in particular concerning the beneficiaries of the present clemency measures. The fatherland or death, we will win!

Issued in Ouagadougou on 1 October 1984

[Signed] The National Council of the Revolution [end recording]

GHANA

Iranian Envoy Leaves; Oil Agreement Reached

AB011205 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Leaving after a 3-day visit to the country was the special envoy to the Iranian president, Said Mohammad Sadre. He told newsmen that Ghana and Iran have decided to step up cooperation between them. Mr Sadre also said an agreement between the two countries on oil contracts was reached, but he did not elaborate.

He described his talks with the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, as highly positive. While here, Mr Sadre delivered a special message from the Iranian president to Flight Lt Rawlings.

Outgoing CSSR Ambassador Commends PNDC, Leaves

AB290905 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The outgoing Czechoslovak ambassador to Ghana, Frantisek Lundak, left the country last night after a duty tour of 5 and 1/2 years. He told newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport that Ghana and Czechoslovakia are true allies with a wide range of areas to develop their cooperation. Mr Lundak noted that much would have been achieved between the two countries had there not been a break after the overthrow of the First Republic.

The envoy commended the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government for restoring ties. Among those who saw him off was Warrant Officer Adjei Buadi, member of the PNDC. On behalf of the government, Warrant Officer Adjei Buadi presented a wood carving and a strip of kente cloth to the ambassador.

Nigeria To Assist in Oil Exploration

AB012207 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Nigerian high commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Harris Eghagha, has given the assurance that his country is prepared to offer Ghana assistance in resolving her petroleum problems. Speaking during a courtesy call on the secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah Korang, in Accra, Brig Eghagha called for closer relations between the two countries, having regard to their historical attachment. The high commissioner was satisfied with the oil exploration currently going on in Ghana and commended Petro-Canada and the Canadian Government for their assistance to Ghana and the seriousness with which the project is being conducted.

On Ghana's indebtedness to Nigeria, Brig Eghagha was happy that Ghana was satisfied with the rescheduling system. On his part, Mr Appiah Korang said relations between Ghana and Nigeria have improved greatly since the present Nigerian Government came to office.

He announced that Ghana will soon apply through the Nigerian High Commission in Accra for access to the Nigerian Institute of Petroleum for the training of Ghanaians in oil exploration and related fields. He said a study of Ghana's petroleum requirements up to the year 2000 has been undertaken and that this will form the basis for reorganizing the distribution of petroleum products in the country.

GUINEA

Conte Delivers Independence Day Address

AB012232 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Speech by Lansana Conte, head of state, to mark the 26th anniversary of Guinea's independence on 1 October in Conakry — live]

[Text] Fellow Guineans, governments may succeed each other but they do not resemble each other. Years ago the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of our dear country stopped being a day of celebrations. The only fact that commemorated our independence day was what was commonly called Production Day.

In accordance with its commitments and in its desire to highlight the historical importance of 2 October 1958, the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] considers that it is its duty to mark henceforth, in a singular way, the anniversary of Guinea's acquisition of the right to national sovereignty.

This return to historical truth is considered by the government of the Second Republic as a duty arising from love for the fatherland and from our self-respect. Obviously, in order to preserve our values, we must meet other requirements. That is the true basis of democracy, progress, and peace, without which all is lost. I am referring to creative work, social justice, and national solidarity which concern all of us. The orientation program that was outlined as of 3 April 1984 by the CMRN, with the people's consent, appears to be the key to salvation today. But in order to make it achieve good results, the CMRN and the government of the republic need, more than ever, the efficiency of all, the constructive imagination and the readiness of all of you just as they need the spontaneous cooperation of all Guineans wherever they may be.

This appears obvious as national reconstruction is a painstaking task which requires the mobilization of all. The days of reflection and the numerous national conferences organized in all state sectors, the administrative reforms, the current reorganization, the planning and revival of the national economy, and the perfect [words indistinct] the participation of private initiative, the freedom and true rights of our fellow citizens are naturally a result of our desire to help Guinea emerge from its present situation. The economic and social development we are envisaging will also depend on the respect of the basic principles we adhere to: respect of human rights, respect of freedom, and respect of all commitments made to our partners. The future will also depend in a large measure on the development of subregional and regional cooperation and North-South and South-South cooperation. One might as well say that we will always assert everywhere our commitments toward Africa and the world. In order to do this, fellow Guineans, each one of us must pay the tribute of effort and self-denial. That will lead to the change that will give us material prosperity and social calm. Dear brothers and sisters, the CMRN congratulates you on this remembrance day and calls on you to work hard in order to preserve our new-found freedom. Long live the republic!

Algerian Envoy Hands Message to Conte

PM271340 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5 Sep 84 p 1

[APS report: "Mr M'hamed Yala Hands a Message From the Head of State to President Lansana Conte"]

[Text] Conakry — Mr M'hamed Yala, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior, who arrived in Conakry on Monday, was received by Guinean head of state Colonel Lansana Conte to whom he handed a message from President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN.

In a statement to the press after the meeting with the Guinean leader, Mr Yala expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between the two countries, highlighting the efforts made by the two sides to strengthen and consolidate bilateral relations in the different spheres.

The two sides, he also stressed, are striving to extend their relations for the benefit of the two countries and in the interest of the cause of freedom, dignity, and independence for the peoples of the continent and for the consolidation of the OAU, its organization.

In this connection, Mr Yala recalled the unity of thought which has made it possible to harmonize joint positions within international bodies, especially the OAU.

Minister Confers With Soviet Diplomat on Projects

AB011649 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Last Saturday Agriculture Minister Major Alseny Fofana granted an audience to the economic adviser of the Soviet Embassy, (Anatoliy Chernisov). During the audience the Soviet diplomat presented to the minister two draft agreements for the creation of a Center for Agricultural Machinery and a garage workshop for the Department of Agriculture. Mr (Chernisov) also announced the arrival of experts and part of the equipment for the Monchon Plains development project.

Amnesty International Delegation Arrives 30 Sep

AB011740 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] An Amnesty International mission arrived in Conakry last night to hold negotiations with our government on the fate of former Guinean political detainees. The delegation, which is led by (Yoshe Zalakep), the organization's deputy secretary general, also includes Miss Marguerite Garling, working at the International Secretariat in Paris, and Mr Richard Essner, at the research division of the International Secretariat. After presenting the activities of his organization, Mr (Zalakep) told Cheikh Sylla the purpose of his mission in Guinea:

[Begin (Zalakep) recording in English fading into French translation] Amnesty International is very honored to be in Guinea. We came here some years ago. Amnesty International is a worldwide organization with members all over the world. Now the organization has about 500,000 members.

We have come here within the framework of our mission in Guinea which started several years ago. We are interested in clarifying the fate of former prisoners who disappeared in Guinea. We want to learn more about what happened to all those prisoners we worked for in the past. We would like to engage in a constructive dialogue with the Guinean Government about ways to improve human rights protection and promotion in the future. [end recording]

IVORY COAST

UK Transport Minister Holds Talks With Counterpart

AB021020 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Mrs Lynda Chalker, British minister of state for transport [title as published], who has been in our country since Sunday evening, will this morning hold her first working session with her Ivorian counterpart, Ange-Francois Barry Battesti, our minister of public works, construction, posts, and telecommunications. During this working session, the British minister of state will discuss with Mr Battesti and his collaborators the possibilities of a new technical cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Great Britain in the field of transport, specifically in the sectors of ground transportation — rail and urban transportation — as well as air transportation, in which Great Britain has much experience.

Yesterday, the first day of Mrs Chalker's visit to the Ivory Coast, was devoted to a series of courtesy calls on the ministers of public works, construction, posts, and telecommunications; of maritime affairs; and to the managing director of the Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration (RAN). At each of the departments she visited, the British minister of state and her delegation held impromptu discussions with their Ivorian counterparts on the transportation policy in the Ivory Coast, particularly on the activities of the ministries and departments concerned.

After this morning's working session which is set for 1000, the British delegation, of which Ambassador Wilson is a member, will continue its series of visits this afternoon by visiting the general headquarters of the Abidjan Transport Company (Sotra) and the port of Abidjan.

Tomorrow will be devoted to visits to the interior of Ivory Coast including Korhogo, the capital of the Senoufo; Bouake, the heart of the Baoules; and Yamoussoukro, the new capital of the Ivory Coast. The visit to each of these regional development centers will center essentially on aeronautical infrastructure, a sector which our country has made great efforts to develop during the past few years.

On the last day of her visit, Thursday, 4 October, she is expected to visit the Abidjan airport at Port Bouet and the Air Transport Liaison Company, the company which administers the National Air Ivoire Company. Also on her program is a visit to the president or his representative this Thursday at 1600, some 4 or 5 hours before the departure of the delegation for Cameroon or Kenya for the next leg of its tour following its visit to the Ivory Coast.

PRC Exhibitors Donate Agricultural Equipment

AB281220 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 28 Sep 84 p 3

[Excerpt] An exhibition of products from the PRC has been going on at the Hotel Ivoire since yesterday. Its purpose is to enable us to study together ways and means of further developing trade and economic relations between our two countries.

Far from being a mere trade activity, this exhibition seeks to strengthen and multiply contacts between Ivorians and Chinese both in the field of business and of mutual understanding and friendship between Ivory Coast and China. Thus, during the inaugural ceremony presided over by Trade Minister Nicolas Kouandi Angba, the delegation of Chinese exhibitors donated to the Ivorian Government all the agricultural machines and equipment on display.

The agricultural machines and equipment, costing more than 8 million CFA francs, include two power-driven cultivators that could be used on irrigated farms, arid land, or seed beds; several diesel and gasoline engines; four submersible electric pumps for irrigation; one sprayer; threshing-machines; and so on.

MALI

Chadian Envoy Received by Traore, Comments

AB282120 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] General Moussa Traore, president of the republic, this morning received President Hissein Habre's special envoy, Tahar Guinassou, minister of livestock and water resources. He was the bearer of a message from his head of state. Their discussions centered on their common concerns for our two countries, which are members of the Sahelian state organization, and the unity and reconciliation of the Chadian people and the restoration of peace and stability in Chad and the region. The Chadian envoy explained Chadian developments in detail, including the troop withdrawal accord signed between France and Libya. The head of state reaffirmed Mali's desire to do all it can to bring peace and stability to Chad and to bring about a reconciliation of the Chadian people. The Chadian envoy talked to the press after the audience.

[Begin Guinassou recording] I am bearer of a message from President Hissein Habre to His Excellency General Moussa Traore, the head of the sisterly Republic of Mali. My mission is to inform the head of state and the Malian people of recent developments in Chad. I would like to say that we heard about the withdrawal of the troops just as you Malians heard about it. We were never informed of the move, and, as the press has said, we were a little surprised that Chad was ignored in the negotiations to reach the withdrawal agreement. I can assure you that Chad is a sovereign and independent state and if the troop withdrawal becomes a fact, we warmly salute it. It is a good thing for us Chadians because what we yearn for is sovereignty and independence. But if there is only 1 square kilometer of occupied land in Chad, our sovereignty is at stake. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Messages From Chad, Niger

AB290909 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has reaffirmed Nigeria's commitment to peace and economic stability in West Africa. General Buhari stated this in Lagos yesterday while receiving special messages from the presidents of Niger and the Republic of Chad.

The message from President Kountche of Niger Republic was delivered by Mr (Kanji Mamoudou), a member of Niger's Supreme Military Council. The content was not disclosed.

Delivering the message from Chad, the country's minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Hamet Korom [title as heard] briefed the head of state on the recent French-Libyan withdrawal of troops from Chad and the position of Ndjamena government on the issue.

General Buhari assured the envoys that contents of their messages will be closely studied by the Federal Government.

Chadian Envoy on Withdrawal

AB290941 Paris AFP in French 0739 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, 29 Sep (AFP) Chad will not accept Beninese observer troops on its soil within the framework of the Franco-Libyan withdrawal of troops, Hamet Korom, Chad's secretary of state for foreign affairs told AFP in Lagos on Friday.

Mr Korom, who was in Lagos to inform the Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, and External Affairs Minister Ibrahim Gambari of Chad's position on the Franco-Libyan agreement, regretted that his country was not sufficiently informed on the clauses of the agreement.

Mr Korom accused Benin of being "Libya's vassal" and stated that Chad would have preferred observers from the United Nations. He also deplored the hastiness with which France signed the agreement with Libya while, according to him, the Libyan Army, which is "winded" by the wave of massive rallying to the Ndjamena government, would have lost the "political" war in Chad in 6 months time. "France gave the Libyans an honorable exit, and by going to Tripoli to negotiate, it encouraged and recognized the role of a regional power that Libya claims to be," Mr Korom added.

While deploring the interruption by this agreement of the "political reconquest" process engaged by Hissein Habre's government and of which the "numerous rallying of forces is a proof," the Chadian minister wondered what guarantees the French were able to obtain for the veracity of Libyan promises. He also wondered what proof there was to show that the "Islamic Legion" will effectively leave Chad.

Mr Korom, who did not want to criticize the French decision, however felt that this decision was "solely in the interest" of France, and that this "could affect France's credibility in Africa in that it could be considered by some of its partners as being less reliable than in the past."

Mr Korom, who said he did not know the exact details of the Franco-Libyan agreement, wondered if the secrets surrounding it could not mean that some of the clauses were against the interests of Chad.

Mr Korom's tour, which has already taken him to Niamey where he explained his country's position to the Niger Government, falls within the framework of information missions to some African countries by many Chadian officials, including Mahamat Nouri, Tahar Guinassou, and Mahamat Soumaila.

They are aimed at informing the authorities of Niger, Nigeria, Congo, Cameroon, Togo, Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali on Ndjamena's position on the Franco-Libyan agreement to withdraw their troops from Chad.

Buhari Receives Visiting UK Military Delegation

AB291110 Lagos NAN in English 1057 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 28 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today at Dodan Barracks received in audience an 11-man delegation from the British Royal College of Defence Studies.

In a speech, the leader of the delegation, Rear Admiral A.J. Richmond, said that the visit had given them a better understanding of the problems, achievements, and aspirations of the Federal Government. The head of state later had a closed-door meeting with the delegation.

Present at the ceremony were the external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, and the acting British high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr Arthur Whyte. Members of the delegation, who arrived on Sunday, have visited Kano and Plateau.

Envoy Arrives To Discuss Border Closure

AB281140 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Niger's head of state, General Seyni Kountche, has sent a special envoy to Nigeria in a further attempt to end the 5-month closure of the two countries' common border.

The envoy, Major Tandja Mampau, was in Lagos in late May in an earlier attempt to reopen the borders, which were closed a month earlier in an effort by the Nigerian Government to stem the wave of smuggling. The closure has caused serious economic difficulties for land-locked and drought-stricken Niger.

Acting High Commissioner to UK Assumes Duties

AB282025 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Nigeria's acting high commissioner to Britain, Ambassador Ibrahim Garbi, has assumed office in London. Ambassador Garbi, who took over from Mr Ezekiel Dimka, was the deputy director of protocol in the Ministry of External Affairs until his new appointment. Mr Dimka is now the country's high commissioner to Zambia. Nigeria's high commissioner in London, Major General Hananiya, was recalled by the Federal Government at the request of the British Government following the abortive kidnap of Umaru Dikko. Nigeria in turn asked that the British high commissioner in Lagos be recalled.

SENEGAL

Foreign Communist Party Delegates Attend Congress

AB290927 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The second congress of the Independence and Labor Party [PIT] opened at (El Mohanso) cinema hall this morning. The entire Political Bureau of the party, several militants, and foreign delegations representing friendly parties were present at the opening of the congress. Our reporter Papa Abdoulaye Dem reports:

[Begin Dem recording] Eight hundred and ninety-nine delegates were expected to attend the congress, but finally only 835 turned up. That is a majority that permits the congress to undertake its deliberations. It is worth noting that this PIT congress is taking place this year, 25 years after the founding of the first Senegalese Marxist-Leninist party, the African Independence Party of Senegal from which the PIT was born, 6 years after operating from underground, and 3 years after it was legalized by the PIT constitutive congress. This is the reason why this congress is seen by members of the PIT as a congress of orientation, planning, stock-taking, and a congress full of prospects. According to Seydou Cissoko, this second congress takes place at a decisive period in the party's life, that of changing the PIT into a communist party for the masses. Representatives of foreign parties attending this congress are from the Bulgarian Communist Party, the CPSU, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslavakia, the Egyptian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Greece, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of India, the People's National Congress of Guyana, and the Lebanese Communist Party. [end recording]

Demonstrations Against Price Increases Banned

AB301125 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Dakar, Sept 30 (AFP) — Authorities here yesterday banned a public meeting by seven left-wing opposition parties protesting the latest round of price rises in Senegal. The ban, which reversed an earlier decision to allow the meeting, was for reasons of "public order and security," the parties said in a communique published here today. Security forces yesterday cordoned off the meeting place, a vacant lot in the centre of Dakar, and took up positions at all junctions in the vicinity. The latest increases in the price of petroleum products and cooking oil were due to the rise in the value of the dollar and in line with the government's austerity programme, official sources said.

The meeting was called by the Trotskyist Communist Workers' League and Socialist Workers' Organization, the Marxist Democratic League and African Independence Party, the Socialist Democratic People's Movement and the Populist People's Liberation Party.

TOGO

Eyadema Leaves on Official Visit to SFRY 1 Oct

AB011250 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, left this morning for Belgrade, SFRY, at the invitation of his Yugoslav counterpart, His Excellency Veselin Djuranovic.

Eyadema Arrives in Yugoslavia, Meets Leaders

For Yugoslav and Togolese reportage of the official visit of Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, to Yugoslavia, including his talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, see the Yugoslavia section of the 2 October Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Air Force Orders Three Epsilon Planes From France

AB012203 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct (AFP) — Aerospatiale and Togo have signed an agreement on the purchase of three Epsilon training planes by the Togolese Air Force. The planes can be fitted with weapons. This was contained in a statement issued on Monday by the French aeronautical company. This sale, it is pointed out, represents the first breakthrough in exporting the Epsilon aircraft, of which the French Air Force has ordered 150 to be used for the basic training of its pilots. Manufactured for the first time in June 1983, the Espilon, in its Army version, can be fitted with two bombs of 50 or 125 kg size or four rocket launchers capable of launching six 68mm rockets.

Briefs

Departure of USSR Ambassador— President Gnassingbe Eyadema this morning received His Excellency Ivan Ilyukhin, the outgoing USSR ambassador to Togo. [Summary] [*Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 28 Sep 84 AB*]

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique on Action in Moxico, Uige

MB011505 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 1 Oct 84

[War communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on 15 September in "the liberated territory"]

[Text] Moxico Province. In the process of neutralizing the action of the MPLA Air Force, whose presence continues to encourage the demoralized People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], especially the 3d, 29th, 18th, and 82d Brigades, which have been trying to invade the areas which we have liberated, on 13 September, our antiaircraft artillery shot down a MiG-21 airplane, with registration No C-64, 2 km east of Coemba. The aircraft caught fire and its Cuban pilot was burned to ashes. On the same day, our units in Luso city placed a bomb aboard an MI-8 helicopter, which crashed 51 km east of the city when the bomb exploded. The entire crew was burned to ashes.

Uige. On 13 September, our forces took the village of Quinguengue, located 2 km from the Angola-Zaire border, and 90 km north of Marimba, on the left bank of the Cuanza River. A total of 7 Cubans and 41 FAPLA members, including 3 state security officers, and 12 Angolan border troops, were killed. A total of five vehicles, one BRDM-2, one DM-21, and three Cuban residences were destroyed. A total of 37 light weapons, 2 82-mm mortars, and a 14.5-mm antiaircraft gun were captured. A total of five FAPLA soldiers were captured, while 631 people were freed.

Summary of the activities: 97 FAPLA soldiers and 11 Cubans dead, 103 weapons captured, 9 FAPLA soldiers captured, 17 FAPLA soldiers surrendered, 741 people freed, 1 MiG and 1 helicopter downed. On our side, we suffered 8 dead and 17 wounded. Dawn of freedom to Africa. Dawn of freedom to Angola. Dawn of freedom to UNITA. The liberated part of Angola, 15 September 1984, the year of the Anti-Cuban Patriotic Front. The chief of General Staff, Brigadier Demostens Amos Chilingutila.

FAPLA Soldiers, Cubans Killed

MB011515 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockrel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on 16 September 1984, in "the liberated territory" of Angola]

[Text] Moxico Province: On 14 September, our forces attacked a joint unit for the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and Cubans of the 54th Brigade, south of Luena City. A total of 13 FAPLA soldiers and 3 Cubans were killed. Documents found at the site of the attack confirm the death of the Cuban adviser (Leonardo Perez), head of the Transport and Tank Division of the 54th Brigade, who was 23 years of age and born in San Justo, Guantanamo.

Cunene Province: On 14 September, an ambush carried out by our forces combined with antitank mines between (Chamutete) and Cuvelai caused the destruction of four vehicles, one PT-76 tank, and the death of two Cubans and 18 FAPLA soldiers, among them Captain Armando Vieira Gamba, head technician of the 35th Brigade.

Cuando Cubango Province: On 14 September, one MI-8 helicopter carrying a Cuban crew was shot down by our forces as it flew over the territory which we control, 32 km east of Cuito-Cuanavale, immediately killing the whole crew, which was burned to death (? along with the aircraft).

Here is a summary: a total of 67 FAPLA soldiers and 12 Cubans dead, 86 weapons capured, 4 vehicles, 1 tank, and 1 helicopter destroyed. On our side, we suffered 7 dead and 11 wounded. Dawn of freedom for Africa. Dawn of freedom for Angola. Dawn of freedom for UNITA. The fatherland or death, united we shall win. The liberated part of Angola, 16 September 1984, the year of the Anti-Cuban Patriotic Front. The chief of General Staff, Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila.

COMOROS

President Abderemane Reelected for 6-Year Term

EA012218 Moroni Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Summary] President Abdallah Abderemane has been reelected for another 6-year term as president of the republic. The provisional results of the election are as follows:

Votes registered: 245,510
Turn-out: 240,709
Invalid votes: 339 [figure as heard]
Total of yes votes: 239,370
Percentage turn-out: 98.04
Percentage of yes votes: 99.4

The provisional results will have to be confirmed by the Supreme Court.

LESOTHO

Permanent Commission Meeting With Zambia Ends

MB011317 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The first meeting of the Lesotho-Zambia Permanent Commission of Cooperation, which opened in Maseru last Thursday, ended today with a joint communique signed by the leaders of the two delegations, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, minister of planning and economic affairs, and H.L. Meebelo, the Zambian minister of the National Commission for Development Planning. The commission set up technical committees to work out detailed programs of work in the fields of trade and industry, transport and communication, education and culture, and other programs.

At the conclusion of the first session of the Lesotho-Zambia Permanent Commission the two ministers made important speeches. Mr Sekhonyana stressed that the first meeting of the commission was a milestone between the two countries, as advocated in the Lagos plan of action. He noted that while the two countries were cooperating at international level there has been no real framework for cooperation at the bilateral level until the signing of the agreement setting up the commission in December 1982. Mr Sekhonyana applauded the decision made by the officials of the two countries to establish the permanent commission of cooperation.

In reply, Dr Meebelo also expressed the view that the permanent commission was a foundation for the two countries to plan and execute specific programs of work, covering cooperation in the social, cultural, economic, and other areas, and thus cooperation at multilateral level without supporting bilateral cooperation would achieve very little. He further observed that effective bilateral cooperation required identification of specific work programs and implementing agency and hoped that the first meeting of the commission would formulate a work program for 1984-85, paying due attention to the key factors of [word indistinct] transport and communication.

The Lesotho delegation included the honorable V.M. Molapo, minister of trade, industry, and tourism and the honorable Dr K.T. Maphathe, minister of transport and communications. The Zambian delegation included the Honorable H.Y. Mwale, the minister of works and supplies, and Dr S.G. Mwale, special assistant to the president responsible for administration and [word indistinct] economic and technical cooperation.

The Zambian delegation paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, the right honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, to whom they conveyed a message of goodwill to him, the people and government of Lesotho from His Excellency President Kenneth Kaunda, the party, and people of Zambia. The prime minister expressed great pleasure over the fruition of the Lesotho-Zambia permanent commission and hoped it would bring about closer cooperation between the countries. The next meeting of the commission will be held in Zambia in 1985 on a date to be mutually agreed upon. The deliberations of the first session of the commission were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Spokesman Cites Molapo's Views on Security Pact

MB011548 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting today said that the views expressed by Mr C.D. Molapo that security pact be signed with South Africa were not views held by Basotho. The spokesman said that it was difficult to assess the accuracy of political statements made by Mr C.D. Molapo, as it was not always possible to determine who he was speaking for, especially in the light of the lack of support for the so-called Basotho Democratic Alliance in Lesotho.

Mr C.D. Molapo was quoted on the South African Broadcasting Corporation as saying that such a pact would bring about mutual confidence between the two countries. The spokesman said that before Mr C.D. Molapo would commit Basotho to anything, he owed it to the nation to demonstrate what support he had inside the country.

Zambian Prime Minister Arrives on State Visit

MB011657 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Thousands of flag-waving people welcomed the Zambian prime minister, His Excellency Mr Nalumino Mundia, with traditional dances and ululations when he arrived at the Leabua Jonathan Airport at 1515 this afternoon at the start of a 5-day official visit to Lesotho.

Mr Mundia, who was met by the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, was greeted with a 19-gun salute. The Zambian prime minister inspected a guard of honor of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force [LPF] as the band of the LPF played a slow march. Present were the Lesotho Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of international agencies with offices in Lesotho.

Also present to welcome Mr Mundia was a Zambian delegation to the first meeting of the Lesotho-Zambian cooperation commission, which has been meeting in Maseru since last Wednesday. Tomorrow Mr Mundia will visit Qacha's Nek by air. He will also visit Quthing by air on Wednesday, but before his departure of Quthing on Wednesday he will pay a courtesy call on His Majesty Moshoeshoe II.

MADAGASCAR

Inter-Island Talks Held To Promote Cooperation

MB011211 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French
1030 GMT 1 Cot 84

[Text] The second edition of the inter-island dialogue is taking place at Antananarivo and St Denis. The objective is to achieve dialogue among the islands and discover means of getting regional cooperation projects off the ground. It should be noted, however, that this is not exactly a replica of the Madgagascar-Reunion dialogue, which took place in Antananarivo last week. This conference is firstly concerned with the region as a whole and has the participation of Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Comoros, and Madagascar.

It is attended by businessmen, university people, economists, high-ranking civil servants, and [words indistinct] should also be present.

The organization will consist of three commissions. The first commission will deal with obstacles to exchange and cooperation possiblities. The second commission will study possibilities regarding the development of each city and an increase in their complementarity. Finally, the third commission will see to means of harmonizing and bringing coherence to interregional and intercommunity policies regarding cooperation. Briefly, inter-island cooperation is about to get off the ground. [words indistinct]

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Says Talks With RSA 'Making Progress'

MB020622 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Talks between Mozambique and South Africa are making progress toward securing a climate of peace and tranquillity, according to the latest dispatch from the AIM correspondent in Pretoria, citing Jacinto Veloso, head of the Mozambique delegation who is also minister of the office of the president for economic affairs.

He also said that the fundamental problem is security to avoid conflicts on our common border and to solve problems within the framework of peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other's state. Some 6 months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa, the two countries are showing the will to secure peace and an atmosphere of tranquillity between the two states despite the problems which could delay such objectives.

It is worth noting that the talks, which began at 1100 yesterday and went on late into the night, are continuing today, and it is expected that today's round of talks will discuss in depth the article of the Nkomati Accord on peace and tranquillity between the two countries. These latest talks continue those held on Thursday and Friday of last week between the two delegations.

Botha Meeting With 'Armed Bandits' in Pretoria

MB020923 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Roelof Botha and other officials of the South African Government once again met in Pretoria yesterday with elements of the armed bandits. This fact was disclosed this morning by the AIM correspondent in Pretoria. Roelof Botha and his colleagues had previously had a meeting with the armed bandits on Thursday and Friday of last week in Pretoria.

BBC Discusses Talks With RSA, RENAMO on Cease-Fire

MB011830 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as though the Mozambique authorities are expecting a breakthrough in the latest round of talks in Pretoria. There has been a series of high-level meetings recently to discuss the failure of the Nkomati Accord signed in March to stop the activities of Mozambican National Resistance [MNR] rebel guerrillas in Mozambique. Representatives of Mozambique, South Africa, and the MNR have been at the Pretoria negotiations, and in Mozambique there is considerable optimism about the outcome. From Maputo, Lois Browne cabled this report:

[Unidentified announcer] The expectations here are that the Mozambican Government and the rebel MNR, represented by Afonso Dhlakama, will sign an agreement to stop hostilities and that a process will begin to reintegrate the MNR rank and file back into national life. Mozambique is talking about an amnesty, but Dhlakama and the South Africans refer to a cease-fire.

The official news agency, AIM, who had a representative in Pretoria during last week's 2 days of meetings, is emphasizing South Africa's attempt to play the role of middleman with the MNR, which Pretoria itself set up. Observers here point to the high-profile meetings between the foreign minister, Pik Botha, and MNR leaders sandwiched in between negotiations they are carrying on with Mozambique's Major General Jacinto Veloso.

Afonso Dhlakama, a former Mozambican Army officer who was cashiered for theft before he fled to South Africa and reappeared in the MNR, now seems to have been settled on as the leader of the rebels. During the August talks in Pretoria, Mozambican sources here say that Mozambique rejected both the MNR spokesman, Evo Fernandes, based in Lisbon, and Dhlakama as representing the MNR. Mozambique apparently told the South Africans that it was up to Portugal to deal with the Portuguese. However, Mozambique now appears to have accepted Dhlakama as the representative of the MNR rebels within Mozambique.

The question still remains whether or not the cease-fire, or amnesty, will include the 18,000 rebels that Pretoria claims are in its camps. Mozambique has over 6,000 captured and surrendered rebels in its custody and there are at least the same number again on the loose in the countryside. Reintegration, which will include alloting farmland and providing food and agricultural inputs to give them a start, will be expensive. There have been many suggestions made by Mozambique that international aid will be necessary and it is rumored that the United States has agreed to provide some of the money.

PRC Envoy Cites Visits by Fishing, Industry Groups

MB011734 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Wang Hao, China's ambassador accredited to Maputo, has stated that the PRC and Mozambique have a long-standing and profound friendship based on joint struggle, and relations between them have made gigantic steps forward. The Chinese official made this statement in Maputo on Friday, when he gave a press conference for the Mozambican news media on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, which is marked today.

Ambassador Wang Hao said that in order to step up economic cooperation which, he said, has been developing quite well, a Chinese study group linked to the fishing sector has already arrived in our country. He added that other study groups linked to light industry will probably arrive this month in order to assess the possibility and viability of projects that have been planned by both countries.

Machel Sends Greetings on PRC National Day

MB011635 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent a congratulatory message to Li Xiannian, his Chinese counterpart, on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, which is marked today. The message of the Mozambican head of state stresses that, quote, 1 October symbolizes the victory of the heroic struggle of the Chinese people against humiliation, oppression and foreign domination. It fulfills the most noble aspirations of the fraternal Chinese people for independence, freedom, progress, and well-being, unquote.

President Samora Machel also says that the great achievements aimed at consolidating socialism in China have encouraged our battle against famine and nakedness, and our struggle for the defense of the fatherland and the building of socialism in Mozambique.

The message also refers to the valuable contribution of Chinese internationalists who work in Mozambique, stressing that their presence strengthens the traditional relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between our two peoples, parties, and governments, which have been forged throughout the difficult years of our struggle for national liberation.

NAMIBIA

DTA: Self-Government, Direct Territorial Control

MB011208 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 1, SAPA — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] has demanded that the people of SWA/Namibia be granted effective self-government and direct control of constitutional development in the territory. It also called for an urgent review of United Nations Resolution 435 concerning SWA/Namibian independence. If the settlement plan was implemented in its present form, the result would be "continued violence and even civil war" instigated by parties who felt they have been cheated by the UN plan.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, told a news conference in Windhoek today that a congress of the Alliance had noted with dismay that the international community was "indifferent to the inherent weaknesses of UN Resolution 435." The world body's independence formula for the territory was adopted six years ago, but it now seemed improbable "that UN Resolution 435 will ever be implemented." "Only an arch-optimist will say it will be put into operation in the foreseeable future."

Mr Mudge said the linkage between implementation and the South African demand, backed by the United States, of a Cuban withdrawal of troops from Angola, was not the only problem that needed to be ironed out in consultation with the people of the territory. Other stumbling blocks were continued UN partiality in favour of SWAPO and unsatisfactory arrangements concerning the various military forces in the transition period to SWA/Namibian independence.

The nature of the armed conflict and the composition of the opposing factions had changed considerably since the formulation of UN Resolution 435 in 1978. A further serious shortcoming of the settlement plan was that it made no provision for the election of a government to rule independent SWA/Namibia. It was "highly unsatisfactory" that the peace plan stipulated the drafting of a constitution only after elections, but failed to address the question of when elections would be held for a government, the DTA leader said. He added that the holding of elections "with the sole aim to destroy your political opponent" would provoke resentment and widespread hostilities which SWA/Naminia could ill afford.

"To bring about cooperation and reconciliation in our country," a constitution should be drafted now by as many relevant political parties as possible in the territory. He said the DTA deplored the one-man "undemocratic" government of the South African-appointed adminsitrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, "who is not politically or otherwise accountable to the inhabitants of the country."

In more than a decade there had been no elections for local government in SWA/Namibia, while the majority of the German- speaking community and people other than whites were barred from voting in municipal elections. "Constitutional development in SWA/Namibia has come to a standstill while injustice and discrimination continue, and the country finds itself in a social and economic crisis which results in utter frustration and uncertainty," Mr Mudge said.

The DTA "now demands that meaningful and effective government that should lead to true independence may no longer be withheld from the people, as well as participation in, and control of, the constitutional process." Mr Mudge said after that had been achieved, the territory "will have to continue with a settlement plan to secure the greatest possible measure of international recognition."

The DTA's views would be conveyed to interested parties in the SWA/Namibian dispute and the Alliance would canvass support for its views among all the political parties of the territory.

Independence Issue Threatening African Stability

MB281950 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English
1815 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The people of Namibia have been fighting against foreign domination to liberate their country for many years now. They were fighting the German troops who invaded their country in the early [word indistinct] and again started fighting the marauding Boer troops since (?1966). The Namibian people have defended their country against foreign domination, and are still fighting to retain their peace and freedom with the hostile foreigners [word indistinct].

Today, the whole world community is focusing its eyes on the prevailing situation in Namibia. The situation in Namibia is threatening world peace, especially in the whole African continent. Through the Namibian liberation war, people in different countries have [words indistinct] behind this country, because the Naimibian issue has become a worldwide issue in which all the people have their concern. The Namibian indepedence issue has [?broached the conflict] between the Western bloc and the Eastern bloc. Western countries, spearheaded by the Washington regime, are claiming that Namibia is ready to fall into the so-called communist Eastern countries' hands.

This has already indicated the involvement of the superpowers in the Namibian independence issue. The Reagan administration in Washington is very much engaged in supporting the South African regime with huge quantities of arms, in order to resist to leave Namibia [as heard] and to fight against those forces which are forcing it to give independence to our country, Namibia. South Africa occupies Namibia in defiance of UN resolutions, and this is so because it receives support from the Washington regime and other Western countries.

All the dirty tricks and tactics the South African regime plays in delaying the Namibian independence solution are being designed by Ronald Reagan's regime in Washington. All mercenaries who are fighting against SWAPO have been sent by the Washington regime to our country.

Namibia's independence is now being blocked with extraneous issues, like that of the Cuban troops in Angola to be withdrawn from that country before Namibia gets her independence. And the UNITA movement would become involved in the Namibian independence, and many others. The one to blame on Namibia's independence delay is the regime of Reagan in Washington, which is only concerned about interests of wealth in our country, which it is stealing day and night.

We call upon all Namibians, irrespective of race, sex, religion, or political affiliation, to join the struggle of liberation under the banner of SWAPO as a united Namibian movement to stop Ronald Reagan and his Boer terrorist regime in our country, Namibia, so that the situation in Namibia can be put under (?our) control. By disunity among ourselves, the situation in our country will remain also [words indistinct].

SOUTH AFRICA

Security Talks With Mozambique, RENAMO Continue

MB020526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The talks between South Africa, the Mozambican Government, and the Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO] movement continue in Pretoria today. The delegations at the talks are being led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Mozambican minister of finance in the office of the president, General Jacinto Veloso, and the RENAMO leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama. Yesterday's talks continued past midnight. The two Mozambican delegations met Mr Botha in Pretoria last week.

Talks Hold Hope for Future

MB281900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Negotiations on the War of Mozambique"]

[Text] South Africa's mediation role in Pretoria in the talks between the Frelimo government of Mozambique and the Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas, with a view to achieving a cease-fire in the Mozambican war, is of considerable importance as attempts continue to achieve stability, cooperation, and economic development in the region.

The discussions are being conducted at a high level, which signifies their importance. On the one hand, the RENAMO leadership is holding talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, while on the other hand the Frelimo participants are being led by the Mozambican minister of economic affairs, General Veloso, who, incidentally, was the chief negotiator concerned with the Nkomati Accord.

So far, statements issued on the talks have been brief. The RENAMO leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, said he was participating in an attempt to bring about a cease-fire. Before his departure from Maputo yesterday, Gen Veloso said that the continuing violence in Mozambique was jeopardizing the Nkomati Accord. This makes it obvious that the negotiations are extremely delicate.

It is clear that peace and stability in Mozambique are essential for the effective economic development of the country in the spirit of the Nkomati Accord. When the American banker and financier, Mr David Rockfeller, visited Mozambique shortly after the signing of the accord in March, he referred to that country's tremendous potential for economic development but, he said, much still had to be done before foreign investment will begin flowing into Mozambique.

The new value which the World Bank places in South Africa as a development catalyst in this part of the world is based to a large extent on the Nkomati Accord. But South Africa's role is severely limited by instability and war, as is that of the Western world in general. Before Nkomati, South Africa was condemned as the destabilizing factor in southern Africa. Today she is playing the role of peacemaker, and therein lies the hope for the future.

Nkomati Accord not Panecea

MB010915 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] There still appears to be some confusion and misunderstanding over the exact nature of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique. In general terms, the Nkomati Accord was a step taken by the two countries to achieve a measure of regional stability in southern Africa. This regional stability may be achieved in two ways: through promotion of negotiated settlements, and promotion of economic development.

The talks, which have been held in Pretoria between the Frelimo Government and RENAMO resistance movement, indicate the possibilities which have been opened up for negotiation. As for economic development, Western countries have been openly enthusiastic about the Nkomati Accord and have praised it as a means of promoting regional cooperation and development.

However, the Nkomati Accord cannot provide instant solutions to either the problems of Mozambique or those of southern Africa as a whole. South Africa has stated outright that she cannot afford to pour huge quantities of aid into Mozambique, but what she can do is to act as a catalyst for development in that country through involvement in practical schemes. As for Western aid, this can definitely be expected to be stepped up as the West gains confidence that stability and pragmatic policies have indeed come to stay in Mozambique.

The Nkomati Accord also does not guarantee an instant cessation of the war in Mozambique and the immediate elimination of the RENAMO resistance movement. Much as South Africa would want the war to stop, the country does not have the influence over RENAMO to order that movement to enter into a cease-fire. A guerrilla movement does not require many weapons to continue with its activity, and wiping out guerrilla forces who operate from the bush is a mere impossibility, as the Portuguese and Rhodesians found out.

Overall, therefore, the Nkomati Accord must be viewed as an agreement which has created the atmosphere for practical steps to be taken for the promotion of stability and prosperity in the country. However, it will take time, hard work, [word indistinct] and pragmatic policies and considerable negotiations for Nkomati to bear fruit.

'Diplomatic Impasse' Straining Relations With UK

MB281621 Johannesburg International Service in English
1500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Diplomacy and the Law"]

[Text] The diplomatic impasse that has developed between South Africa and Britain is obviously deeply embarrassing to both countries. It illustrates once again that when international law is broken — whether it exists merely as unwritten rule or is embodied in a convention — both parties in the dispute lose something from it.

The United Kingdom still has raw memories of its humiliation and worse as a result of Libyan flouting of international law in the recent shooting of a policewoman in London. When a Libyan fired from the sanctuary of the Libyan Embassy into a crowd of demonstrators and killed the policewoman, all of Britain was in uproar. The Libyans claimed diplomatic immunity and the murderer was able to get away scot-free.

Since then, the British Government has been trying to persuade the EEC to agree to a redrafting of the international rule governing diplomatic immunity. The point of that incident is that Britain abided by international law, however galling it might have been to the government and the people. Despite the murder of one of their members, the British police were constrained to provide a safe escort for Libyan diplomatic staff when they left the country.

The point of the incident in Durban — the shelter being given to six people in the British Consulate — is that Britain is not abiding by international law. The six — members of various radical groups dedicated to extraparliamentary activity — are wanted by the South African police in terms of an order by the minister of law and order for their detention. Spokesmen for the British Government have said that the detention order does not explicitly provide for a court trial, that they will not force the six to leave the consulate, and that they believe the South African Government should negotiate with the six on conditions that will enable them to leave the consulate voluntarily.

The South African Government's response has been that the implementation of the laws of the country is being thwarted by the actions of a foreign country, which is an intolerable situation. Whatever the British Government might think of the particular law — and it must be borne in mind that it has a similar law for dealing with terrorist activity in Northern Ireland — it clearly has no right to violate international law by abusing its diplomatic privileges in the case.

That has been spelled out by Prof Gerald Draper of the University of Sussex, who pointed out in a BBC television program that none of the Vienna conventions made any provision for political asylum to be granted at embassies or consulates. International law, said Prof Draper, required Britain to return the six men to the South Africa authorities.

The incident has already resulted in considerable embarrassment for, and a cooling of relations between, Britain and South Africa. It has also demonstrated conclusively what Britain has already experienced in its dealings with Libya and Nigeria: that international law in such matters may be broken only at great cost to the culprit.

Durban Dilemma 'Drags on'

MB010653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the "African Survey" Program by Cliff Saunders]

[Text] The British Consulate episode drags on, and everybody is getting rather bored with it all. In fact, by now the consulate staff in Durban must be thoroughly sick and tired of their unwelcome guests. Last week, British diplomat John Hedley went to great pains to tell us how inconvenienced the staff were, and that in fact their situation was much more tear-provoking than that of the squatting six.

It was also interesting to read that Barclay's Bank took on the six martyrs and gave permission for a shower to be installed. At least they will be clean while they continue besmirching South Africa's name. Apparently, there is no truth in the rumor that Barclay's is considering architects' plans for a full renovation of its building to suit the more extravagant needs of the Durban six.

Meanwhile, let us face it: the retaliatory measures taken by South Africa were not a very good idea, simply because they gave the British an opportunity to adopt postures of piety and indignation that would make the angels weep. Indeed, there is nothing more tragic that the sight of a Brit who feels he has been wronged or slighted. The South African performance over the harboring of the Durban Six was third-grade in comparison.

The trouble is, we now have three sets of martyrs: the Durban Six, the South African Government, and the government of Mrs Thatcher, not to mention the British courts. It is a tragedy of great complexity. However, taking an overview of the situation, it is impossible to escape the fact that all this would have never have happened had the British bulldog shown some gumption at the outset and not allowed its hospitality to be abused to the detriment of South Africa.

No matter which way you look at it, the British action resulted in obstruction to the cause of justice in South Africa and constituted a slap in the face for our law enforcement legislation and agencies. South Africa has as much right as Britain has to implement and enforce laws which she regards as beneficial for her security, be they detention without trial or compulsory showers for martyrs.

So now, we have insulted the British courts, the British have insulted our security legislation, and everyone is arguing about the merits of two adages: Two wrongs do not make a right; fight fire with fire.

U.S. 'Studying' Sanctuary Request

MB020549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A spokesman for the American State Department, Mr Alan Romberg, has said in Washington that the Reagan administration is studying the request for assistance and sanctuary from the six people in the British Consulate in Durban. The request is contained in a telex passed on to Washington by the American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel.

Mr Romberg said a decision on refugee status should be made by an officer on the scene. He said that American law did not provide for embassies abroad to grant asylum. That could only be offered within the United States. Mr Romberg said the United States did not encourage people to believe that they could force their own authorities to grant them exit permits by staging protests in U.S. embassies.

Coetzee Reveals Plot To Involve Union in Unrest

MB020852 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The South African commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says a plot to involve trade unions in a revolutionary overthrow of the existing order in South Africa has been brought into the open. In a speech at a Johannesburg conference on trade unionism, Gen Coetzee said that strong action would have to be taken where subversive and revolutionary incitement took place in the unions.

It had to be realized that trade unions had to act within the guidelines laid down by the law. Gen Coetzee said that sound industrial relations involving employers, employees, and unions could help to neutralize revolutionary action in South Africa.

Time for Change in Attitude Toward Lesotho

MB011026 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the "Africa Survey" program by Cliff Saunders]

[Text] We turn to an examination of relations between Lesotho and South Africa, for a long time now in the doldrums. Recently I visited Lesotho for an interview with the minister of information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, and I was granted a private audience with Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. In recent years, Africa Survey has lashed out repeatedly at the Jonathan government because of its flirtation with the ANC terrorists and various communist powers.

My last visit to Lesotho convinced me that the time had come to cool it for a while, because there could be some positive development in the offing. What emerged from the meeting with Prime Minister Jonathan and Mr Desmond Sixishe is that Lesotho is definitely interested in improving relations with South Africa. Mr Sixishe made some firm promises and commitments regarding the ANC. Not only did he firmly state that Lesotho would not permit her territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa but, he said, there were no ANC people left in Lesotho.

Perhaps it is time for us to take Lesotho at her word and attempt to gain some momentum towards better relations between two countries which are geographically and economically inextricably bound to each other.

The thing which is still causing unhappiness in Lesotho is South Africa's refusal to allow certain goods into that country, including a helicopter, some small arms for the police, uniforms, and so on. A gesture from the South African Government in this respect could act as the necessary catalyst for improving the strained atmosphere between the two countries, and perhaps we could rapidly return to the good old days when Chief Jonathan was one of the main exponents of dialogue with South Africa.

One can understand that a first prize for South Africa would be an Nkomati-type accord on security issues with Lesotho. In fact, I firmly believe that this would be a prize for Lesotho as well. Such an accord would not constitute a loss of face to Lesotho, simply because it would be a two-way affair. South Africa does not allow subversive elements to operate from here into there, and the same applies to Lesotho. Nevertheless, should Lesotho refuse to sign on the dotted line with South Africa, at least firmer steps should be taken to reach an understanding on security issues which both countries feel they could live with.

Meanwhile, Lesotho's independence celebrations are coming up on Thursday next week, and there are to be speeches by both Chief Jonathan and Prime Minister Mundia of Zambia. The temptation to use the occasion for bitter attacks on South Africa and this country's policies will be a great one. However, this kind of rhetoric does not win friends and influences no one.

We all know that both Lesotho and Zambia abhor South Africa's internal policies, so why keep stating the obvious ad infinitum, ad nauseum, and to the detriment of pending positive developments?

Also looming on the horizon are general elections for Lesotho, and opposition parties are trying desperately to form some kind of an alliance. Elections have not been held since the abortive ones in 1970, and it is essential for Lesotho that these be free and fair. As for South Africa, this country's position should be such that, whoever wins, no accusing fingers can be pointed at us.

In the final analysis, any commentator knows that politicians are shrewd, and any new maneuvers made could be bristling with ulterior motives. There are half a dozen cynical comments that spring to mind regarding the latest Lesotho overtures. However, the obvious comparative strength of South Africa guarantees that she cannot lose much by responding positively, and this time I do believe a ring of sincerity can be heard from Maseru.

Gromyko Statement on Southern Africa Draws Comment

MB020930 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The Soviets and Southern Africa"]

[Text] It is a well-known ploy of the Soviet Union to accuse others of what it in fact is doing. A case in point is the charge by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in his address to the United Nations that South Africa is a threat to the independence of Angola and other neighboring states and is holding up the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia. In his address, he also blamed the United States for virtually all the world's regional conflicts — again blaming another country for what the Soviet Union so obviously is doing.

Mr Gromyko's reference to South and southern Africa in his address illustrates how important this region is in world affairs. The Soviet Union is not interested in the subcontinent for altruistic reasons. Southern Africa is important to the Kremlin only because it is one of the richest and most strategic regions in the world. For the Soviet Union to succeed in its ambition of world domination, from which it has never deviated, control of the minerals and other resources of southern Africa is vital.

As opposed to the mediating role of the Reagan administration with its policy of constructive engagement in southern Africa, the last thing the Kremlin wishes to see is rapprochement and peaceful coexistence between the countries of the region. Using the strategy of exploiting regional conflicts, the Soviet Union has over a long period of time pumped massive supplies of arms and ammunition into the subcontinent, trained and supplied terrorist organizations operating in the region, and negatively exploited relations between South Africa and its neighboring states.

However, it was in 1975 that the Kremlin boldly established its physical presence in the region with its Cuban surrogate force in Angola. Cuban troops were rushed into Angola to prop up the MPLA government, which had snatched power from the other combatants in the country's civil war. During its 9-year presence in Angola, the Cuban force has given increasing support to SWAPO terrorists, who want to wrest power in South-West Africa/Namibia.

It is for this reason that South Africa and the United States insist that there can be no free and fair elections leading to independence for South-West Africa/Namibia while the Cubans remain in Angola. Should Mr Gromyko manage to persuade the Kremlin to order withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola, it would soon be shown who is holding up independence for South-West Africa/Namibia.

Official Reacts to Van Niekerk Recall Request

MB020910 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] An official of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria says a request by the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance political grouping in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Kuaima Riruako, that South Africa must recall the administrator of the territory immediately, should be regarded as a valid right of Mr Riruako.

The official said politicians and political parties in South-West Africa/Namibia were free to make proposals of any kind to South Africa. He said the viewpoint of South Africa on the independence of the territory was well known, and it was not necessary to repeat it.

SABC To Extend Regional Broadcast Area

MB011645 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Two of the South African Broadcasting Corporation's Radio Services will be extended tomorrow. Radio 5's stereo transmission, which was introduced in June, will be extended to Pretoria. A new FM transmitter will beam to the greater Pretoria area on 106.438 megahertz.

The broadcasts of Radio Lotus will extend to the Transvaal, and Indian listeners in the Witwatersrand area, including Lenasia, will be able to tune in to mediumwave broadcasts on 648 kilohertz. Listeners in the Pretoria area, especially Laudium, will be able to tune in to the FM signal on 98.526 megahertz.